THE LIBERATOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY PRIDAY, AT THE ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, 21, CORNHILL.

ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT. TP All remittances are to be made, and all letters relating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are

to be directed, (post paid,) to the General Agent. IF TERMS .- \$2 00 per annum, payable in advance; or \$2 50 at the expiration of six months. IT Six copies will be sent to one address for ten dollars, if payment be forwarded in advance.

TADVERTISEMENTS making less than one square, inserted three times for 75 cts., one square for \$1 00. Financial Committee .- FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY LORING, EDNUND QUINCY, SANUEL PHILBRICK, WESDELL PRILLIES. [This committee is responsibe only for the financial economy of the paper.]

WM, LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

VOL. XVII.--NO. 25.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION Fr m the Asheville (N. C.) Highland Messenger.

ABOLITION. free negro has been holding forth in the city

of free negro has been holding forth in the city of New-York to crowded houses, and eliciting great applianse by his speeches on the subject of a terry, and its kindred topics. The New-York inhune, otherwise a respectable print, contains a full report of the speeches of this sorrel negro, in which he abuses the Government of the United ates, her constitution and have—pronouncing them worse than the worst monarchy, and that too, on refined, enlightened, and natriotic audience. o a refined, enlightened, and patriotic audience, amposed of the inhabitants of the Empire city. ich proceedings are a disgrace to all concerne d so far from doing good, must do harm. What finity, what sympathy, what attachment, can we comity, what sympany, of the South have for a community who will shout and exult at the sallies of abuse heaped upon us up a negro? abuse of a people and their institutions, about which he is totally ignorant? We repeat, that it is a shame, a disgrace, to the audience who listened to him—to the reporters who reported, and the papers that published his speeches. In ed, and the papers that their philanthropy, if they would turn out in that very city, where such a pawould find about slavery, and where their sympa-rade is made about slavery, and where their sympa-thies are so much aroused in behalf of Southern slaves, they would find hundreds and thousands of tree white citizens, in a condition that no Southern nero would exchange places with them. It is a fact known by hundreds and thousands, that in the New-York, an amount of poverty, suffering and distress exists among the lower classes of white people, at the hare recital of which humanity shudders; yet these pious pretenders overlook them entirely, while they turn up their hypocritical eves to heaven, and exclaim in boly horror—Pity, oh pity the Southern negro! And at the same ime, hundreds of delicate females, who have seen time, hundreds of deficate females, who have better days, and have by some misfortune been re-duced from independence to penury, are compelleto eke out a miserable existence by sewing, at six to ten cents for making a shirt, and frequently for a less reward; and many thus earn their sole dependance for the maintenance of themselves and a helpless family. We commend the poverty, mis-ery, suffering and crime in the city of New-York among the white people, to the especial notice of the editor of the Tribune and his co-workers, as a field of ample extent for the exercise of their philand until they have worked a reformation for the good of the suffering poor among them, they have no right to say one word about Southern slavery.

> From the Richmond Whig. ANOTHER DOUGLASS.'

ous sp

home

sus Ul

es, fer

ed meter pads,
n's Ball
erman's
single
n, of all
unpson's
ses, may
abes and

CORVETER

e persons from the

cater, and heir appli-

secount, l'oster, con-

E, M.D.

27, 1647.

idity of Mrathe various required by acter of his ther artists

SETT. oll street.

RATOR

Milford.

Yantucket; W. Benson,

Providence.

City; James, Has

The free negroes at the North are about to speclate on John Bull's sympathies. Seeing that rederick Douglass had been so highly honored, the aristocracy of England-invited as the by the aristocracy of England—invited as the most distinguished guest to dinners and suppers, mounted upon the rostrum with Lords and Dukes and Right Reverends, and placed in the chief seats of the synagogue among the scribes and pharisees ad all because he was a runaway slave-pity some of the white slaves in their factories and fields can't run away !) -seeing all this, Heary Bibb, a greasy denizen perhaps of the Five Henry Blob, a greasy identical periods of the Points, but professing to be a self-emancipated woolly-head from Kentucky, is about to follow in Douglass's footsteps! He is to go as a CABIN PASSENGER in one of the Cunard Steamers -- upon the deck of which no Southern man should ever t his foot, while other modes of crossing the their own splendid metropolis, they might behold seedes of misery, and hear cries of agony, such as bever were or will be seen or heard in rice or cot-ton-field or negro cubin south of the Potomac. We have the name of slavery—they the stern reality-the slavery of Necessity, with its gaunt comnine and Crime, in the fore-ground and

in the back-ground of the picture.

We certainly have no objection, however, to seeing creiulous John Bull fleeced by our cunning Cuffees to his heart's content. He deserves it, for daring to reproach us with the mote that is in our eye, while he seems to be strangely unconscious as do large portions of our own countrymen be and the Potomac, of the huge beam that is in his own! How much more peaceably and comfort-ably the world would get on, if the people who habit it would be solicitous unostentationaly to here the suffering and want that beset their daily fatha, and which they repuse to see, instead of enending their NEWSPAPER-EMBLAZONED PULLANnevolence, who, in most cases, would happier and better if they were let alone!

N. E. ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

An exhibition of bad temper was given in Boslast week, by some most celebrated performers that line. The building selected for the purpose a nat line. The building selected for the purpose was the Marlhoro' Chapel, and the prominent actes, Rev. J. L. Russel, Rev. J. V. Himes, Rev. W. B. Channing, C. L. Remond, Parker Pillsbury and Wendell Phillips. Although the gathering professed to be an Anti-Shaver' Convention, having at least the emancipation of slaves in every clime, with turned out to be an assemblage for the dissipation of our Enjoy, the greatly acted to the control of the control duting out to be an assemblage for the dis-dution of our Union, the overthrow of mission-re enterprises, and the destruction of many of the religious and political principles to which was a man is indebted for his present elevation. dent were the speakers themselves, that the size caught the infection, and began breaking as benches, just as brothers Phillips and would break up the Union and the churches. crash of timber disconcerted the speakers; cas has practical illustration of their the practical illustration of their destruc-tion practical illustration of the building the of Lent own lives, they appealed to the civil bather uses should be town lives, they appealed to the civil and use a lose interference restored confidence. Bother times must be delighted with his new assents, it is experience in these excitements, and his career to this city as the literary leader of the Millerite delistin, prepared him to assume an tabled position with the destructive wing of the abolition organization. Having failed to destroy in world in 1820 and believe memore safed in his habilion organization. Having failed to destroy the ballion organization. Having failed to destroy the world in 1843 and being unsuccessful in his effects to renew the bildnight Cry this Spring, because has protestly rouncelled him to direct his pagaetous intellect against the Union. He will fail it as indestruction as the world.

AN EYE TO THE MAIN CHANCE. AN EYE TO THE MAIN CHANCE. The New-Orleans (Why) bee says—'One ream why the South should, and probably will sussing Gen. Taylor for the Press loney with greater are of vital moment to the slavet olding portion of the confederacy.' Of course 1



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD -- OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1847.

WHITE SLAVERY OF THE NORTH! In the last number of 'The Harbinger,' we find though we are employed in a work of mercy! opied from the Planters' Banner, Franklin, Louisiana, a sketch of a lecture in defence of Fourierism,

om which we extract the following :rights in society, and never to do them violence by and man. sh or unjust measures. In carrying out the universal reform of society then, there will be no rob-bery committed upon the master to liberate the slave; means will be found to compensate the South was one only of many forms of slavery that existed on the earth; that it was but one manifestation of the immense mass of evil which overwhelmed mankind. Consequently, they did not contemplate the removal of this one evil alone, and contemplate the removal of this one evil alone, and direct their exertions wholly against it. They wished to abolish all evil and all forms of slavery. They considered the White Stavery of the North in many aspects worse than the B'ack Stavery of the South. It was more hardless, and had less direct sympathy with its victions. The laboring classes under the Wages system were subjected to calamities more the Wages system were subjected to calamities more deadful than those suffered by personal slaves, as explanation, you have just added to the long and dark

surprise or disapprobation from 'The Harbinger' midst, (that thought were impious!) but the arch adand as Mr. Macdaniel assumes to 'define the position versary appeared in the shape and guise of the radiof [the Fourier] Associationists,' on the subject of cal infilel conventions, alluding, doubtless, especialue of their anti-slavery professions.

THE LIBERATOR.

THE SPIRIT OF REFORM.

NEAR SELNA, CLARK Co. Ohio, 6 mo. 1st, 1847. BELOVED TRIEND W. L. GARRISON:

I berewith enclose, for publication in the Libera more abject and in all respects worse-conditioned days, a portion of that sympathy and eash by which Frederick Douglass has been rendered immortal in the calendar of Abolitionism, and in his spec, we may expect to see the steamers crowded with free negroes, pretending to be runnway slaves, eager to avail themselves of the tide before it ebbs. If Bight Reverend Mr. D. with their anti-slavery followers, would turn their attention to the great Irish charmel-house, or even to the lance and cellars of their own splendid metropolis. The support of the anti-slavery cause are a little company; and other kindred conventions litterially diving these venerable institutions from city to city! How recklessly cruel thus to torment them before their time! How the analysance was made, I did not learn; but, certainly, the special presence of Satan in any city, and acting through the minds of thousands by his emissaries, is enough to prison its moral influences—nay, its very atmosphere. Whether any attempts were or were not made, by prayer and fasting, to cast him out, I cannot say; if severing the lance in the failure might be one, that the atheism of the churches—their devotion to form and devotion to f American slavery, than all the open reprobates, avowed infidels, and politicians, put together. I would, then, that the atheism of the churches—their devotion to form and ordinances, and perversions of the law of God—be proven, the world over, as worse than heathenism; nothing more than a false theology, distinct and separate from the family of Christ, which never allows itself to be divorced from the practical duties of life.

Whether any attempts were or were not made, by prayer and fasting to cast him out, I cannot say; if so, the failure might be owing to not properly conjunct to the prayer. One thing is certain—a true anti-slavery spirit is a kind too inherent, to be easily exorcised.

I take the liberty of suggesting to the executive of the various anniversaries, that in case these infidel conventions repeat their pernicious annoyances,

the clerks of the two meetings co-operating togeth- four winds of heaven. er. We also invite those, not in membership, to remain with us, if they desire so to do. I hope there transactions of the different religious anniversaries, is reform leaven enough among us to act up, here- there are things truly praiseworthy, there are other

ther male nor female. During the three days they were together, about 28 some distinguished Doctor of D vinity!! MYSTERY written upon it, from its centre to its cir. Simon Peter.

the American A. S. Society. The times demand ridiculous! Verily, the sound is there, but the sub-earnest, uncompromising efforts for the deliverance stance has vanished. of the captive. I am personally acquainted with a number who were reported as being present, and know them to be faithful among the faithless. 1 love to be in companionship with such; yet, when my name appeared registered among your committee, however my approbativeness was gratified, I well knew that, were you acquainted with the selfsacrificing Thomas Banton, of Green Plain, you would in justice, have drawn Benton lines all over me. I have been unable to do more than a tithe for the slave, for nearly four years, on account of nervous prostration, brought on by improper exposure vous prestration, prought on by improper exposure to the night air, during a little journey with my es-timable friend above named, in one of our excur-sions with a sable wanderer toward the North star. How instructive the consideration, that my law of

our nature can be violated with impunity, vestigation and obedience will make us physiologically, mentally and morally free. Since I have been delivered in that place by Mr. Osborne Macdaniel, using the blessed cold water, I have realized such renovation of strength, that, instead of passing prema-The subject of Property suggested a few words upon the subject of Slavery, as involving one form of property in the South, and invested rights. Upon this question, Mr. Macdaniel desired to define the position of Associationists. They regarded it as a question of political or social economy as well as a question of political or social economy as well as a question of property, and the guiding law of Association is to respect all established or vested rights in society, and never to do them violence by and man.

Fraternally, thy friend, JOSEPH A. DUGDALE.

The above letter from a very much beloved slave; means will be found to compensate the master for any luss he may sustain through the about the society of Friends, who has never of the Society of Friends, who has never structured in a moral point of view. Associationists looked upon slavery as great evil, an opinion concurred in by every intelligent and liberal-minded slaveholder the lecturer bad ever conversed with upon the subject. They condemned it as an evil of vast magnitude, and deplored its existence; but Associationists were philosophers as well as philanthropists—they were not simplists, who took but a single and one-sided type of a question; they were compound reasoners:

The above letter from a very much beloved minister of the Society of Friends, who has never shunned to declare the whole coursel of God, as far as it has been revealed to him, and whom we have known from an early period in the anti-slavery cause, as one of its truest and most devoted advocates. If he intended his letter only for our private period, as one of its truest and most devoted advocates. If he intended his letter only for our private period in the anti-slavery cause, as one of its truest and most devoted advocates. If he intended his letter only for our private period in the anti-slavery cause, as one of its truest and most devoted advocates. If he intended his letter only for our private period in the anti-slavery cause, as one of its truest and most devoted advocates. If he intended his letter only for our private period in the anti-slavery cause, as one of its truest and most devoted advocates. If he intended his letter only for our private period in the anti-slavery cause, as one of its truest and most devoted advocates. If he intended his letter only for our private period in the anti-slavery cause, as one of its truest and most devoted advocates. who considered it on all sides and in all its bearreformatory pairons. The excellent address, which ings, and they did not confine their view to slavery as an evil to be got rid of. They looked abroad next week. The demolition of the partition wall, upon the face of society, throughout the whole world, and they saw that Negro slavery in the instance related by him, is a sensible act,

MEEN YEARS SVIKER

dreadful than those suffered by personal slaves, as exhibited among the operatives of England, Ireland, and other countries of Europe. The same results would everywhere grow out of the Wages system deepest dye—sae which is, possibly, inexpiable. Havong the free white laborers of the North, as well ing excited your cariosity, if not your fear, I will as those of monarchical countries. Government was no protection to the laboring classes; capital would in the course of time bring labor into a state of complete subjection and nominal slavery; Association would abolish slavery under all forms logistical terms, remarked, that there was one analysis of the course of time bring labor into a state of complete subjection and nominal slavery; the sociation would abolish slavery under all forms logistical terms, remarked, that there was one analysis of the course of the noyance which tended greatly to mar their harmony The monstrous folly and falsehood contained in and enjoyment. This was the simultaneous appear the passage we have italicised elicit no expression of ance of Satan, as in the days of Job, not in their slavery, we are enabled to understand the exact val- ly to the anti-slavery meeting, which, you are aware is by many considered as the very hot-bed of infi delity. He thinks that the established arrangement of holding the anniversaries must and will be broken up; that their meetings must be held separately and in diff-rent places. This might be acting in obedience to the Divine injunction, 'If they persecute you in one city, flee to another.' But should these frogs of Egypt, to use the figure of the eloquent Mr. Fisk, scent (the bad odor?) and follow them, to what expedient would they next resort? But, sir, just think

from the practical duties of life.

Thou art so far apprised of Quaker usage, as to conventions repeat their persicious annoyances, have noticed our method of closing a partition be-tween the men's and women's meeting, during the smoke them away. But, should they be found smoketransaction of church affairs. Our last Quarterly Meeting was held without adhering to this form—tion Boanerges would at once scatter them to the

after, to the conviction that, in Christ, there is nei- incidents no less painful. I allude, now, only to the adulatory language which is so unsparingly used by her male nor female.

I discovered thou published the card by A. B. even our most respectable religious journals with re-Smolniker, for a Convention of Christ's messen- spect to the more prominent elergymen who address gers, and accompanied it with some pointed remarks. them. For instance : Rev. Dr. A. preached a ser-Some of us did all we could, by persuasive means, mon before such an institution, which was beyond to discourage the actor in the proposed drama; but, all praise. Rev. Dr. D., President of such a college, in vain. The result proved a perfect failure. Four most fervently addressed the throne of grace. Now, or five came from a distance. The neighborhood to contemplate a worm of the dust, a creature who took but little interest in it. The actors were not is less than nothing and vanity, ushered into the agreed among themselves. Friend Smolniker had presence of the Creator, the upholder and arbiter of one 500 pages to read, on the important occasion !! the universe, as the president of some college, or as were read. Much discussion-more strife-during inexplicably vain will those distinctions appear, is which, he who called the meeting was betrayed into that day wherein shall be assembled for judgment, a want of equanimity, which savored strongly of the the quick and the dead ! I cannot think of the aduoverbearing priest. He was treated, however, with latory spirit of the times with respect, especially in kindness by the people whose hospitality he shared. religious matters, without contrasting it with that Even the religious meetings, at his request, through beautiful simplicity of manners and titles which pretheir regard for liberty of conscience, read his writ- vailed among both the Old and the New Testament ten notices; while we were unable to see that any worthies. Samuel the prophet, Gad the seer, Elijah thing of utility could arise out of a scheme, having the Tishbite, Isaiah the son of Amos, Saul of Tarsus,

Now let us omit this unostentatious simplicity, and We learn thou art coming with glad tidings to the Western world. Wilt thou not visit us at Green Plain? Be assured of a mast cordial welcome.

I was gratified with the high-toned resolutions of Paul, Arch-bishop of Jerusalem! How supremely

> Dr. Baird preached in town, yesterday. In the course of his sermon, he asserted that the gospel is preached to the slaves in the slave States! I preach to any community the gospel of Gnd, our Saviour, whilst I am silent on certain sins which I know continually prevail among them-sine which this very gospel denounces as tending to drown the souls of men in perdition and destruction? Is this to declare the whole counsel of God? The grace of God which bringeth salvation hath appeared unto all men, teaching them that, denying all ungodliness and every worldly lust, they should live soberly, righteous-ly and godly, &c., This is the true doctrine of Christ's gospel, and all that conflicts with it is spurious.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES. I hasten to address you. Barbarous and bloody are becoming the annals of the land. Our skirts are clotted with gore—weighing down the nation with sin, and shame, and ruin irremediable. Where is the nation plunging—where are these are becoming the anoals of the land. Our skirts are clotted with gore—weighing down the nation with sin, and shame, and ruin irremediable. Where is the nation plunging—where are these things to end? It is my duty to appear before you. Events have proved that I ought to have done it before. You will see, however, that I did begin as far back as the Fall of 1845. But, from time to time, I have withheld my hand, in the hope, from day to day, that something of wisdom and humanity would come from the national soul, to redeem her from total degradation.

I shall speak to you, my countrymen, without reserve. I can, however, say but little here. But even this I would not publish, were it not that my heart is continually wrung with grief and humiliation; and that I do not dare any longer, before God, to withhold the public expression of my opinion.

Beselve of the Richard States Lyray years of many country from the Mexican coasts. For the sake of

ent, that his followed up the four and important project, by wir. Accursed the States—puricular still congregating from the four winds of heaven to the great curainal to which you, by so no murvel of the church, that do alls at ease in Zon, whilst the church, that do alls at ease in Zon, whilst the sweet has and folly, have invited them. Is it well for you to allow the blood of your children to be sword devours. Accursed the press—much of it lieing i viv the truth in I the welfare of the band; and crime of the state of the blood of your children to be thus poured out?

Really your troops! Page is of more important project, but the blood of your children to be thus poured out?

ily direct these searche institutions from the part of the centre and its goods, that these the consequences as make the contract of the centre and the part of the centre and the centre and

embarrass This measure would favo peace, and leave a chance to retrieve, in some de-gree, the justice and the honor of the country. The step would, finally, result in negotiation and a pacific adjustment of existing difficulties; and it would, also, be considered magnanimous—a vir-

heart is continually wrong with grief and humination; and that I do not dare any longer, before God, to withhold the public expression of my opinion.

People of the United States, I pray you to make haste. Too late it is for evils past; but not too late for those that are approching. I am a citizen—one of yourselves. It is a great relation. In this relation I appear. I arrange are treation. In this relation I appear. I arrange are the country. Let no one be astonished at this, Under the present corrupt and awful state of things, it is both a right and a duty. Again I say, I arrange are the country! That she has cast herself down from her height of glory—that she has siekened the soul of even the humblest of her sons, is an invasion of his right to see her continue in honor. Underrate not even the most inconsiderable of the political family—if virtuous, and wont to be proud of his native Land. There is no possible comparison between moral and physical characteristics. One grain of integrity, individual or rational, is of infinitely mare worth in the scale of the universe, than all the mere flash and case of the universe, than all the mere flash and

characteristics. One grain of integrity, individual characteristics, on a grain to seve, and it the mere flash and not not the foot that ever fed and featered on the face of the earth.

But I am not the humblest of your fellow-citizens. I have, heretofore, been known to the political world; and I no w, liks T innolson, I come again to serve, my country.

Paople of the United States, my controversy is with all of you, except those few individudes who are always and world and I not the few individudes who are always and world and in the few individudes who are always and the few individudes who are convertised; and it is the sin of one institution and world in the nation. Each individual of the satisfied and victories part of the commenty stells and victories part of the commenty with all of your except those few individuded of the satisfied and victories part of stolen goods as well as to their of the third part of stolen goods as well as to their of the third part of the commenty with a stolenge of the featers of the commenty with a stolenge of the feater of the commenty of the satisfied and victories and the days not know whither she is tending. Do we integrity, and the glory, and the true liberty of the land to pass away.

You paraeive, follow-citizens, that I spork in no schaisive—to particular states the innexest and the weak, and the days not know whither she is tending. Do we grossly and certify anglesed the integrity, and the glory, and the true liberty of the land to pass away.

You paraeive, follow-citizens, that I spork in no schaisive—to particular states the innexest and the weak, and the days not know whither she is tending. Do we should not have it and the weak, and the days not know whither she is tending. Do we are dayled the second of the future indication of some particular states of the land of the future indication of the sound of the future indication of the sound of the future indication of the sound of the future indication of the future indication of the sound of the future indication of

By All men are born free and equal-with our which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happines Three millions of the American people are in chains and slavery—held as chattels personal, and bought and sold as marketable commodities.

Seventy thousand infants, the offspring of slave parents, kidnapped as soon as born, and permanently added to the slave population of Christian, (!) Repub

lican, (!!) America every year.

IF Immediate, Unconditional Emancipation. Slaveholders, Slave-traders and Slave-drivers are to be placed on the same level of infamy, and in the same fiendish category, as kidnappers and men stealers—a race of monsters unparalleled in their as-sumption of power, and their despotic crockty. IF The existing Constitution of the United States is

'a covenant with death, and an egreement with hell.'
NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!

J. BROWN YERRINTON, PRINTER.

WHOLE NO. 859.

SLAVERY IN THE FRENCH COLONIES.

At the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, April 16, a debate spring up on certain petitions praying for the immediate abolition of slavery in the French colonies; in the course of which, the following M. Ledru Rollin denied that the bill of 1845 was

M. Ledru Rollin denied that the bill of 1845 was properly executed. It was transmelled in its course alike by the government authorities in the colonies, the clergy, and colonial councils. What better proof could he give the Chamber of the animus which actuated the authorities, than the fact that M. Massieu, the governor of Martiuique, had openly declared that the right of redemption, accorded to the slaves, was a decidedly unwise provision: and that dignitary gave a great dinner to celebrate the acquittal of a planter, who had been brought to trial for cruelty to one of his negroes. The colonial councils were all against the new state of things, and showed their feeling by acting coldly when their contenance was essentially required for the propercarrying out of the law. The clergy were all opposed to the aboltion of slavery. They taught from the pulpit that slavery was perfectly permissible, and to prove with they said, they kept slaves themselves. They also were opposed to giving a certain amount of education to the blacks, as prescribed by the bill; so that, in fact, a vicious circle was estimished—the slaves tion to the blacks, as prescribed by the bill; so that, in fact, a vicious circle was established—the slaves were not to have en inclipation until they were prepared for it by so are preliminary instruction, and as that blessing was withheld from them, they must of necessity find liberty in lefinitely postponed. The homorable disputy here entered into long details on the miniar in which the slaves were treated in the French colonies. Some of the cases, he said, which he could bring forward, were certainly atrocious. An old woman, bound hand and foot, received twenty nine stripes of such severity that ed in the French colonies. Some of the cases, he said, which he could bring forward, were certainly atrosions. An old woman, bound hand and fout, received twenty-nine stripes of such severity that the blood flew out, and fell—on whom? On her own son, forced to hold his mather whilst she received her punishment? A commissary police struck most violently a woman who had been only a fortnight confined, and the shock forced her to keep her bed for a length of time. A punishment of twenty-nine blows was given to a woman five months excitate, and with such brutality that a miscarriage was the consequence. The driver, who had coun maded this piece of cruelty, was tried for the offered and sentenced to a fortnight's imprisorment! A little negro bey entered a garden: he was seized on by the owner, and taken before the major; the latter drew out his penkuife, and cutting off the and of the boy's ear, forced him to swallow it! [Marks of incredibility—narmars.] The fect was certainly almost incredible, but was fally proved, not by the testim my of blacks, but of whites. Here was another fact:—Ou the suspicion that an ox had been poisoned by a young negro, the owner had the animal's had out off, and suspended from the slave's neck, ordering it to be kent there until outrefaction assued! It was neck. pages, the owner half the animal's head out off, and suspend after in the slave's neck, ordering it to be kept there until putrefaction ensued! It was unnecessary to say that the positional miasons which arose from the decembered mat occasioned an illness which for minuted in the young man's death. Since d men hars here exclaimed,—It was quite intressible! M. Rollin and the fact was proved by the injuries of wideness gives relative to the death

the ninutes of evidence given relative to the death before an officer, who investigated the case.

A BAD SPIRIT

There is a great deal of the fault-finding dispositio i in hilged towards the reformers of our day, which, it strikes us, had better, be directed against the great social evils which they are condemning. Ten load words of condemnation of the failings these exceed prople may exhibit, or the mistakes they may make, to one weak one in reprobation of the wrongs and abuses they oppose, does not ap-point to be exictly fair, although it is the measure mated out. For our own part, we esteem the evils which now afflet humaning people should be directed solely against them, leaving differences of opinion as to the modes of action to be decided by each individual for himself. h individual for himself.

directed solely against them, leaving differences of opinion as to the modes of action to be decided by each individual for himself.

Take Slavery, for instance, and perhaps it is not extravigant to say, thit more words are employed, by a certain class of people, in criticising the philosophy or the speculations of Anti-Slavery men, than in adding forward the great work of smancipation, to which all profess to be friendly. Indeed, into such a virtue has this carping spirit grown in some quarters, that good round abuse of 'Garrisonian Architonists' has come to be quite as good as earnest advocacy of the cause of freedom. To hunt up failings in anti-slavery character of sufficient consequence to hing a suspicion, insination or serious charge upon, makes amonds for gross delinquency in respect to the encounty of slavery itself. In may have quarters, it is only in connection with this or that body of subditionists, and more to abuse them than to condemn the institution.

We only refer to the Auti-Slavery movement as an illustration. The case is very nearly the same with the other harmone endeavors for reform. Relicule, a suppress mations and insinations are dealt out to all the philipathropic efforts of the day, and are employed by not a few as the rarest sport. A smart we be all the expenses of a reformarie consistent in reference to our many social evils. We regard this as wholly bad. There are unquisationally social words lovely denumber to be righted, and needing therefore the combined endeavors of all good mans. These endeavors should be cheerfully given; but if they are not, the evident goodness of the cause of reform should be a shield to all its laborars from factious attack and persecution.—Silem Observer.

TRUTH FREELY SPOKEN From the Beston Christian World.

Ma. Canning—The following nationable paragraph is from visto mumber of the New-York Evangelist, and refers, as you will soo, to the anniversary meetings recently held in that city. It seems to deserve notice in your paper, and at the same time to demand some comment.

seems to deserve notice in your paper, and at the same tims to demand some comment.

'While at all the meetings there was uttered much that was just and impressive, we cannot but say, that at the Anniversacies of the Anti-Slavery Societies, there was more truth freely spoken which was applicable to the times, and meant for the moral sense of this nation, and the conscience of the Church, than is often heard in the same space of time. There only, and at a Unitarian Anniversary, did we have the crimindity of our present was characterized as it should be; and once at the Apollo R nors, as we listened to the impressive and pungent remarks of Wondell Paillips concerning the relation of Slavery to the Caurch, we could but wish every Christian and every minister in the land could have heard them. If they might have found very much to condemn and deplore, as we believe that there is no pulse of liberty in the Union, and other extraviguaces of the kind, yet we believe that there is no pulse of liberty in the leart of a true freems that would not beat in unison with the speaker's, when, with a truly Rom in chapteness, he gave expression to his own love of Liberty and honest but of Slavery, especially in that form of it which Wesley called the vicest under the Europelies of laber her manifested in

der the sun.'

I think we are bound to acknowledge the cander which the Evangelist of late has manifested to ward at hose wine opinion addier in many respects from its own. And while we hope that it will not

The first Annual Report of the Buston Society

cense from its good example in this particular, we may also hope that other bodies, (and our own among the number,) will not fail to show at least an equal magnanimity. I am only sorry that the Evangelist felt bound to weaken the effect of its charity, (which it seems to think would otherwishave become fanatical,) by hints at Mr. Phillips 'extravagances,' which it might find easier to call than to prore such. And when it speaks of his warfare against the Church,' it must know that it begs the whole question at issue. The Roman Catholic Church, in the days of Luther, had far Catholic Church, in the days of Luther, had far more reason to complain that the Reformers were making war upon the Church of Christ, than the American Church has to complain of the Abolitionists of this day. It is precisely because this nominal Church has proved recreant to the work of the great Head of the Church, that it deserves and receives the robute of every one in the lead and receives the rebuke of every one in the land who is labbring to effect the removal of Slavery, the untional sin and the national disgrace. This is a work which a true Church would never refuse. On the contrary, she would rejoice in it, and be jealous lest labors so good and so becoming should be taken out of her hands. It is quite time that this cant about touring on the Church should cease the Evangelist -at least with such writers as the Evangelist numbers,-and be left to those who aim at nothing numbers,—and be left to those who aim at nothing higher than to use the popular clap-traps, and who think themselves both wise and witty when they have secured for themselves the shelter which ap-peals to popular prejudice can give.

From the Practical Christian. ANNIVERSARY WEEK IN BOSTON.

The New England Anti-Slavery Convention seemed to us the most important gathering of the week, and we therefore naturally notice that first. It was not, indeed, the most important to us, so far as our own intellectual and spiritual wants are concerned, for the Anti-Slavery movement does not cover ground enough to meet and satisfy these. It could not without departing from the single. ot, without departing from the It could not, without departing from the single, but great object it has in view—the abolition of American Slavery. Though many of the men engaged in it are decidedly of the most universally enlightened class in the world, so far as morals and religion are concerned, he who goes to the Anniversaries merely for the sake of his own gratification and profit, must sometimes look out of their circle for what he seeks. Still, we would rether that almost any other Reform movement of rather that almost any other Reform movement of the Age should be abandoned, than that the Anti-Slavery movement should be. For this has been, to a very considerable extent, the creator of all others, and it is by the life and energy of it. that they are sustained and carried forward. ery sect and party, both in Politics and Religi have received a quickening impulse from it; and it is plainly manifest that even the most conservative and hopeless branch of the Church is being dragged along by it, though slowly, towards Christianty, Let it be abandoned now, and we fear that the Tide of humanity which is so fast rising on the shores of time, to the imminent peril of all Tyran uld soon fall again almost to low w We have no doubt whatever, that p ress in nearly every direction would be greatly ress in nearly every direction would be greatly re-turded. Three-quarters of the ministers, who are waking up from their long and deep slumbers, would fall back upon their couches of case and quiet, and again sleep as soundly as ever before. Hence, though the Anti-Slavery movement is not our special and constant field of labor, we regard it as second to none other in importance. It is do ing a work for free speech, and, in short, for all hu ing a work for free speech, and, instance, and in man rights and interests, that the world cannot dispense with, but at the bazard of its general welfare. We rejoice, therefore, to be able to assure our readers that it is going ahead—and going ahead to the destruction, or to the purification, of our reners that it is going that a going ahead to the destruction, or to the purification, of every opposing Institution. We warn the friends of all such Institutions, to 'look out for the engine while the bell rings.' It will not stop for any of them, nor turn out, either to the right hand or

The late Convention was unfortunately held in Mariboro' Chapel, which has been entirely spoiled for any such meeting, by the removal of its platform and its galleries. It was with great difficulty that any of the speakers were heard. Had it not been for this circumstance, we think the Conon would have been the most interesting and There was a large number of speakers present and they were all men and women of rare talent earnestness, eloquence and efficiency. May al these long live to labor for the redemption of the his chains, and the world from its vio lence, selfishness, poverty, ignorance and misery.

And may the Anti-Slavery movement be sustained by all who love God and m n.—r.

From the Yankee Blade.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION. The last week, being the season of the anniver

saries, was a busy, bustling week in our city, and the streets were througed with strangers. Of the scores of societies and organizations that held meetings on the occasion, none attracted more attention than the Anti-Slavery Convention, in Marlboro Chapel. It continued in session three days, and during nearly the whole of that time was attended by an immense and overflowing crowd of specta by an immense and overnowing crowd of specta-tors, of all classes and conditions, from the most aristocratic to the plebeian. The principal speak-ers, during the sittings of this body, were Mr. Gar-rison, Wendell Phillips, Rev. Theodore Parker, &c. The subjects discussed were the Church, the Evan The simple is the State, the Political Parties, the propriety of using the products of slave labor, the Mexican War, and so forth; and, as usual, their burning invectives and scathing anathemas were poured forth without stint, while they were listened to by the assembled thousands with deep, and, at times, almost breathless interest. Among the leading spirits of the Convention, none attracted more attention than Wendell Phillips—a gentleman well known as one of the most intellectual and brilliant orators in New England, and who, by 'his fine and steful rhetoric, his frequent and often thrilling lusions to the heroic periods and characters of our national annals-his familiarity with the cor stitutional and legal history of our country, and his honest enthusiasm and manly principle, for which he has endured, and is willing to endure, everything'-never fails, even by the confession of everything'—never fails, even by the confession of his adversaries, to work an electrical effect upon an audience. His speech on Tuesday afternoon —in which he denounced and derided the Ameri-can Clergy for their time-serving conduct relative to the great sin of Slavery, and exposed in a strain of scorching rebuke what he termed the fawning sycophancy of Daniel Webster at the South—was sterly performance, full of lofty and impas sioned cloquence; and no one, we think, who heard him, could have doubted that, had be been blessed, or rather cursed, with a tithe of that overmastering or ramer curse, with a tithe of that overmastering office-seeking ambition which most of our political men evince, he might have taken a position in Massachusetts politics hardly inferior to that of any, except Webster himself. His style of delivery is said to resemble that of Hon. S. S. Prentiss; but those who have heard both say, that, if possible his thoughts are more chaste, his conceptions mor imaginative, his language more choice and impas sioned, and his enunciation more nervous, than that of the orator of Mississippi. Few speakers are more caustic or stinging in their sarcasms— few more cool and unflinching amidst the showers of hisses with which Anti-Slavery speakers are s often greeted-none, scarcely, so felicitous in ting on the aptest and most telling phrases, with ting on the aptest and most telling phrases, with which to express their abhorrence, indignation, or scorn. With all his unsparing severity, however, and his uncompromising hostility to the venerated institutions of church and state, his manner is yet dignified, and his style courteous; and whatever opinion may be entertained of his sentiments, a single glauce at his frank, open, spiritualized countenance, is enough to satisfy every one that he is, at least, honest in their expression.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE

Rev. Mr. Himes moved to add to the Declarati that Slavery is an evil, these words: 'and, there fore, no slaveholder is eligible to membership it

this Alliance.'
Mr. Himes had not been permitted to be pres-during the meetings of the last week, but had r is of the proceedings, which he suppose correct, and he had a duty to discharge town himself and the slave. He should not occupy the different and the sinve. He should not occupy the attention of the meeting, and presumed, as the vol had already been taken, no prolonged discussion would be necessary. He would move the reconsideration of the article in question, for the purpos of subsequently moving the above amendment.

Some discussion ensued on the question of recon-

Dr. Peck would go for the motion, though from

ed through one section only, when new interrup-tions took place, and a new debate arose as to whether the articles had been finally adopted or

A motion was made by Mr. Wilson to reconsider all that part which had originated in this country, including the articles which were discussed at so great length last week, and with them of the article which the Conference refused to reconsider.
On motion of Mr. Himes, this motion was suspended, while the rending went on.
Dr. Wilson's motion was then taken up, and the Chair declared it to be out of order.
Rev Mr. Giustiniani wished to amend a part of the proceedings of the British Conference, but

he proceedings of the British Conference, but his was decided to be impossible. Dr. Peck explained the reasons why the action taken by the Conference last week was to be considered final. He had hoped that they had gone through with the drudgery of the matter, and that

now they might have an opportunity to express their feelings on the great subject of Christian Uni-Dr. De Witt made explanations on the same sub-

Rev. John Ford thought some small amendments were desirable. He would have the basis made broader than the mere recognition of Christian

On a motion to amend the title of the Alliance so that it might appear as a distinct branch of the Œcumenical Alliance, Rev. Mr. Van Zandt spoke against the proposition. Dr. Cox was of the same cpinion, as it was doubtful whether they would be cpinon, as it was doubtful whether they would be recognized. He thought they would: he thought that the British brethren might relax some of their ultraisms of sternness, and would not even whisper too loudly the possibility that they might not. But until they did, he would stand somewhat on re-

long debate then ensued as to whether

Love to God should be introduced into the articles as one of the elements of Christian Union. Rev. Mr. Bassett, of Dehware, wanted to add another clause to the article relating to slavery. He wanted something more definite. It would not He wanted something more definite. the wanted something more definite. It would not do for them, in forming a Christian Alliance, to be behind the age. He then read a resolution, couched in strong language, the effect of which would be to exclude slaveholders from the Alliance.

The object of the Alliance, Mr. Bassett said, re-

quired something definite. They were trying to bring the Christian Church to one concentrated point. They were not endeavoring to obtain the mere individual pleasure of loving each other. What would this Alliance be worth, unless they came out against some of the great evils of the man violated the fourth commandcommandment as sacred as another? Something must be done in this thing. It would not do for it to go forth into the world, that they had taken no decided ground on this great evil. If it did, their Alliance would be a failure, and it would be a great blot upon them. There would be, also, a terrible secession in the West. He had heard, too, that Western Presbyterian General Assembly was to be formed on Anti-Slavery grounds at Chicago this summer. He recollected when this country rose against the oppression which three millions of its inhabitants were suffering from Great Britain; but inhabitants were suffering from Great Britain; but how much worse was the oppression that the mil-lions of slaves suffered in this country! And should they raise no voice against that? They were talk-ing of Christian Union; but would it be believed that they were in earnest, when they made such a lame declaration against the worst evil in the world? Was that Christianity? He feared the consequences; the whole of their attempt would be a failure.

Dr. Cox opposed the resolution of Mr. Bassett The Alliance was not strong enough to bear it; hereafter it might be. If they drove this question, it would be strangulation and death to what would would be strangulation and death to what would otherwise be an infant. With this view, and with respect to the venerable father who had proposed the resolution, and with sincere love to the slave, he moved the indefinite postponement of the subject.

Dr. De Witt repeated the sentiments on the sub-

we before had occasion to report m. He expressed his belief that the Alliance had made a retrograde movement in discussing slavery as it had done, and concluded by saying that while that subject was so prominent, he could not hold office in the Alliance.

nitely postponed. Before the vote was finally taken on the adoption

of the whole Preamble and Constitution, a prayer was offered by Mr. Wilson of Cincinnati. The Articles were then unanimously adopted.

An attempt was made, during the late anniversary season in New-York, to hatch up a sort of American branch of that famous abortion, the 'Evangelical Alliance.' Like their 'illustrious predecessors,' and the fathers of the Baptist Missionary Union with men-stealers, the leaders of this exceedingly 'evangelical' movement in New-York made fools of

In the debates of the American branch of the In the debates of the American branch of the Evangelical Alliance in New York, we find a very striking manifestation of progression. The state striking manifestation of progression. The stale phrase of 'organic sin,' is abandoned for the very definite one of 'involuntary slavery.' This is pro-definite one of 'involuntary slavery.' This is pro-gress. I go for the clean distinction. Henceforth I am for exculpating all involuntary sinners—invol-untary slaveholders, involuntary thieves, involun-tary hars, involuntary knaves, involuntary robbers, involuntary adulterers, involuntary rakes. None of your invidious discriminations. Whoever involuntarily commits a crime—that is, whoever commits it with good intent, and, because, in his opinion, it is better to commit than not to commit it-is excusable,-Cor. True Dem.

DOFFING THE GARB OF HYPOCRISY.

We have frequently stated that the unjust and unnecessary war with Mexico in behalf of slavery, found some of its most ardent and enthusiastic supporters among the leading whigs of Boston. We have had an opportunity to know it, and no additional evidence is necessary. Others may require some such proofs as the following:

At the Artillery Election dinner, Hon. George T. Bigelow, Senator for Sulfolk county, and commander of the Company, presided. The third regular toast was as follows:

3. His Excellence, the Governor—A Chief Magis-

3. His Excellency, the Governor—A Chief Magistrate whose patriotism, not confined to the narrow limits of his own State, embraces his whole countries of the confined to the narrow limits of his own State, embraces his whole countries of the confined to t

The Times says that the Hon. John P. Bigelow, senior member of the Executive Council, responded in a happy speech, in which the existing war was hailed as an auspicious event, inasmuch as it developed the power of American arms, and has tended to strengthen the Union.

John P. Bigelow is chairman of the Suffolk Whig

Ward and County Committee.

The toast to Gov. Briggs is significant because it is intended to approbate his unnecessary, and—considering his professions—his ridiculous proclamation for volunteers.—Dedham (Whig) American.

wished to kill a Mexican, but Mr. Webster, in the dearth of tom-code, expressed a desire to kill an alligator. He fired, but the hide of the animal was harder than any cider ever drank in the campaign of 1840, and the ball bounded from the animal's back like parched corn from a hot stove-plate. Mr. Webster intends next to try on a soft shelled alligator. Follodelphin, eloris 24, 1847

From the Albany Castigator NIGGERS AND NASTINESS.

Dr. Peck would go for the motion, though from different reasons than those of the mover, but deprecated any further discussion of Slavery. He would not deprive any brother of his privilege as a member of the house, or of the exercise of what he might consider a duty.

Though a willingness to reconsider was manifested by the speakers, there seemed to be a fear lest it should go forth as done for the special purpose of introducing the slavery question. The motion being put, it was lost, 32 to 22.

On a motion to read the whole proceedings of the Conference, Dr Patton hoped that the motion would prevail, for the benefit of those brettering who had not been present during the meetings, as who had not been present during the meetings, as of those who had good the caricature of the who had not been present during the meetings, as of his brethren of the South; and why should he well as of those who had read the caricature of the not? Has he not a heart? A dishonest, immoral Express, instead of the faithful reports of The Tribthan a bad one) or respectable standing in society than a bad one) or respectable standing in society than a bad one) or respectable standing in society than a bad one) or respectable standing in society than a bad one) or respectable standing in society than a bad one) or respectable standing in society one took place, and a new debate arose as to where received by the nobility and the learner with the most marked respect and approbation which talent and true nobleness of so command, whether it be under a wh which talent and true nobleness of sout will ever command, whether it be under a white or black skin. In this country, Douglass has met with a like favorable countenance, not only from abolitionists but from anti-abolitionists, and from even slave holders themselves. But it has remained for John skin of Douglass,—we say, it has remained for this thing to stigmatise Frederick Douglass as a 'buck nigger,' 'a disgusting, impertinent negro,' 'this offensive creature,' 'wool head,' &c., and to attempt to defame his character.

We are no abolitionist or apologist of amalga-

mationism, but we are willing to scan both sides of a story, and not denounce a worthy and talented man for no fault other than because God gave him man for no fault other than because God gave hin a black skin—nor will we traduce the fair and stain less character of a white lady, a much respecte resident amongst us, on the absurd plea that sh has allowed improper intimacy between herse improper intimacy between herself man. No one at all acquainted with and a colored man. the respective parties would for a moment enter tain such a thought, and it has appeared in the columns of the filthy Switch, for no than to raise black mail. But it is a Such a characterless, ignorant, and debased cree ture as John New cannot injure any one by his lies and misrepresentations. Frederick Douglass, ne-gro though he be, would not exchange places with John New for the wealth of the world

John New for the wealth of the world.

Like the rebellious angels who, expelled from Heaven, and compelled to remain in the regions of pandemonium forever, sought the downfall and destruction of the whole human race, so John New and his Heaven-abandoned clique, kicked from respectable society, sick and disgusted with the world, seek to vent their spleen in one indis-criminate torrent of abuse. The horrors of 'the already damned' cannot exceed the tortures of these human fiends—these earthly dragons—these devils in embryo—as they gaze upon a man of respectable standing. A benighted traveller would more willingly encounter a lion in his path, than would these fellows meet such a one in the public thorough-fares. Accidentally thrown into the company of an upright person, (for never did such meeting occur unless it was accidental,) they fee like a victim on the rack in the awful presence of the inquisition. And wherefore should their spirits not be tortured? Must they not grieve at the thought of the respectability they have forever forfeited? A fire is in their brain,—a hell within their bosom; and the only thing that will administer a tempo-

rary relief is foul, unmannerly and inhuman abuse in the columns of a scurrilous print. Such is the course pursued by this New and his band of reprobates. Outcasts from decent society, band of reprobates. Outcasts from decent society, their circle of acquaintance limited to a profligate crew, they boldly and openly assail whatever object has the appearance of respectability, to which their may have been directed

From the London 'People's Journal' of April 24 MERICAN SLAVERY-A PRESS FOR FRED-ERICK DOUGLASS.

By the time this goes forth to our readers, (all being well,) Frederick Douglass will be nearing the shores of America, and soon will tread the land, in portions of which, slas! the whip still lacerates the back of the helpless slave. He has gone back into the very midst of danger—but the God of Right will sustain him in his struggles for the freedom of his race, and he shall be foremost among the cham-pions of freedom in the day when victory shall be proclaimed. The sympathies of the Bri go with him, and soon shall the voice of Old Eng-land be heard in firm remonstrance against the en-ormities of American Slavery. We rejoice to be able to announce that the proposal for a Na Remonstrance, published in No. 53 of the Jon has been everywhere approved by the friends the slave, and machinery will immediately be in-stituted for carrying the proposition into effect. The form of the Remonstrance is now occupying the serious attention of some of the warmest sup-porters of the anti-slavery movement. It is very desirable that the document be so framed as to unite the views of all parties, and to this end scru-pulous attention will be paid. We rejoice also to be able to announce, that some of Mr. Douglass's warmest friends contemplate presenting him with a printing press, type, and other materials, that he may publish an anti-slavery paper, edited by him-self, the entire labor of which shall be performed by colored people! This is one of those happy by colored people! This is one of those hap designs which, whilst it gives expression to En lish sympathy with the oppressed slave, may be made the most powerful lever for the attainment of emancipation. A paper guided by Douglass's well-known ability, and the whole machinery of of emancipation. well-known ability, and the whole machinery of which shall be worked by people of color, will at once afford the most conclusive refutation of off-urged fallacy, that the negro population are fit to occupy a position of social independence. with plenty of slaves at the result of slaves at the result of the most powerful thrusts at the negro population are fit to occupy a position of social independence. will be one of the most powerful thrusts at the tality of slavery; and will afford a medium through their heels!—Herkimer Freeman. once afford the most conclusive refutation of the which the oppressed negro may plead his own cause in his own way. We rejoice that this proposition has been made, and feel a moral certainty that when the subscription lists are opened, there small sums, say a shilling, and under, that a great number of people may partake in the delightful work. It is also contemplated that the same steam-er that conveys to America the 'three million re-monstrance,' shall bear to Frederick Douglass that great instrument of inoral warfare—the press. Presses, doubtlessly, may be purchased in America, and it may seem superfluous to export these materials under heavy drawback. But it is desired that the press, at least, shall be the genuine product of Brit-ish labor, that it shall bear a suitable inscription on its front; so that when set up, it may stand as a monument of British fidelity to the cause of the slave, and a reproach to America, so long as she defiles herself by deeds of such oppression.

R. K. PHILP.

ANATHEMA.

The Concord Freeman (Liberty party and Inde pendent Democracy) notices the recent anniversary of the New Hampshire Anti-Slavery Society, in that town, in a style that would do no discredit at the South to Isaac Hill himself-as follows :

The N. H. Anti-Slavery Society held meetings at the Town Hall and in the Representatives' Hall, during last week. We were unable to attend. We learn that the meetings were very small, few delegates being present from other towns in the State. J. C. Hathaway of New York, Mr. Brown, a furtitive slave, and Parker Pillsbury, were the State. J. C. Hathaway of New York, Mr. Brown, a fugitive slave, and Parker Pillsbury, were the principal speakers. The destruction of the Union and the existing church organizations were the massailing touics, as usual. But these startling was hailed as an auspicious event, inasmuch as it developed the power of American arms, and has tended to strengthen the Union.

John P. Bigelow is chairman of the Suffolk Whig Ward and County Committee.

The toast to Gov. Briggs is significant because it is intended to approbate his unnecessary, and—considering his professions—his ridiculous proclamation for volunteers.—Dedham (Whig) American.

GREAT MEN'S RECREATIONS.—Mr. Webster, while in Charleston, like Mr. Clay in New Orleans, felt a laudable ambition to slay something. Mr. Clay wished to kill a Mexican, but Mr. Webster, in the dearth of tom—cods, expressed a desire to kill an alligator. He fired, but the hide of the animal washarder than any cider ever drank in the campaign of 1840, and the ball beunded from the animal washarder than any cider ever drank in the campaign of 1840, and the ball beunded from the animal washarder than any cider ever drank in the campaign of 1840, and the ball beunded from the animal washarder than any cider ever drank in the campaign of 1840, and the ball beunded from the animal washarder than any cider ever drank in the campaign of 1840, and the ball beunded from the animal washarder than any cider ever drank in the campaign of 1840, and the ball beunded from the animal washarder than any cider ever drank in the campaign of 1840, and the ball beunded from the animal washarder than any cider ever drank in the campaign of 1840, and the ball beunded from the animal washarder than any cider ever drank in the campaign of 1840, and the ball beunded from the animal washarder than any cider ever drank in the campaign of the control of the washarder.

Webster intended to strengthen the existing church existing church existing church or substitute existing church exis

THE LIBERATOR.

BOSTON, JUNE 18, 1847.

THE COLUNIZATION CONSPIRACY. TO THE REV. HENAS HUMPHREY, D. D., Agent of

Sin-I give you all your clerical, divine, and offi cial titles, though I have no respect for them what ever; and, what I regret to be compelled to add, none for yourself personally. I do not mean to be disrespectful, but I must be frank, explicit, truthful.

I have been aware that, for several weeks past, ou have been in Boston and its vicinity, lecturing n various pulpits in behalf of a scheme of expatria tion, which, in view of its origin, design, principles the score of hypocrisy, villany, and impiety. Circumstances, however, prevented my hearing your discourse until Sunday evening last, at the old South church. That discourse has supplied me with several texts, from which I intend to preach as many sermons; and I feel fully qualified and commissioned to do so, though no priestly hands have ever been laid upon my head, and I have yet to receive the

Do not suppose, for one moment, that I regard your agency as likely to result in making the nefarius scheme which it is designed to promote, success ful and popular in this Commonwealth, in New-England, in any portion of the free States. You are too late in the field to be formidable. Within the last fifteen years, one of those revolutions which ublic sentiment at the North, which has almost obliterated from the memory of the people, even the Whatever may be your talents and attainments, you zeal or perseverance, you can do nothing more than to give to the dead carcass spasmodic action, just so ong as you apply to it your galvanic battery; but not within human ability to create life, or raise the dead. Years have elapsed since the Society which you so faithfully represent was sent reeling to an infamous grave. The thunderbolt which smote it with deadly effect was forged out of its own materials, and the indignant protestations of the free colored population of the country. In 1832, I gave to the world my 'THOUGHTS ON AFRICAN COLONI-ZATION, -a work which almost immediately arrested the popularity of the scheme, and ere long alienated from it thousands of its most disinterested and efficient supporters, who had grossly misapprehended its real character and design; and which has ever since rested upon it like a fallen avalanche. All this I affirm without vanity. It was neither strength of intellect nor skill in controversy, on my part, that accomplished the deed. My work was potent and stible, solely because every charge in it was DE-MONSTRATED to be true, by an overwhelming mass of evidence extracted, not from what the opponents of the Colonization Society had written against it, not perlatively impudent? You, and all who heard you, from any anti-slavery documents, but from the offi- knew that three millions of the population of this cial organs and reports of the Society itself, and its country are not only unable to read the Bible-are auxiliaries. That work no man has been able to invalidate or answer. He who can disprove its statements must first be able to disprove the existence of and yet, sir, you read, and the choir sung, with all slavery, the formation of any such body as the American Colonization Society, the publication of such were a mountain of holinessa work as the African Repository, the authenticity of every Report purporting to have emanated from the Colonization Board of Managers at Washington. He must do more than this. He must show that all the declarations and remonstrances of the free people of color against the doctrines and operations of the Society, which are recorded in my work, are hold forgeries, and diametrically opposite to the well were the following, each one of which is vital, and all of which were proved, beyond refutation or

1. The American Colonization Society is pledged

not to oppose the system of slavery.

11. It spologizes for slavery, and justifies slave-

III. It recognizes slaves as legitimate propertyas sacred as any other.

- IV. It increases the value of slaves.

V. It is the enemy of immediate abolition

VI. It is nourished by fear and selfishness. VII. It aims at the total expulsion of the color VIII It vilifies and persecutes the free people of

color, and prevents as far as possible their moral and social elevation in the United States. IX. It deceives and misleads the nation The attempt to uphold the Colonization Society, at this late day, is serviceable to this extent :- it shows who are the real friends of the colored population, and consequently the uncompromising opponents of slavery, by their withdrawal from the Society; and who are the persecutors and despisers of Once, there were many truly benevolent and philanthropic persons at the North, who were zealous in since been purged-they have found that they were have repudiated, with indignation and abhorrence, while they remain in the United States. They are black slaves were introduced into the ringlish

for you, as a man to rebuke you openly. I confess, pared with the treatment of the slave population in for you, as a man to reduke you openly. I confess, knowing that the scheme which you represent is full of all deceivableness of unrighteousness, I went to hear from your lips, something so novel, so ingenious, so well calculated to allay suspicion, so hundred and eighteen servants born to him were guarded in its allusions and references, as to be total.

enspiracy, that was adopted many years ago; but servants were simply dependants, we think, not held I was mistaken. You dealt honestly with your hear- as property. It is a point, however, not for positive ers. The most revolting features of your scheme you presented without a mask, and as worthy of ad- country are disposed to flatter themselves that, if miration. It was not a missionary enterprise that Abraham was a slaveholder, then slaveholding is you advocated, except incidentally, but I the A-right in itself, great care should be taken how any BERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY-its erigin and design; and eulogized its founders and managerssuch men-stealers as Henry Clay, John Randelph, Bushred Washington-as worthy of undying renown Of nothing which it or they had said or done did you

did you take any exceptions. Be assured that I will measure you faithfully by your own standard; and if I fail to prove by it that you are a man whose religion is vain, and a shameless panderer to preju lice and slavery, then let me be covered with sham and confusion of face.

But let me not anticipate what I intend to prove I will begin with the opening exercises on Sunday

The first hymn that was sung was in reference t the enlargement and glory of the Church.' This enlargement is to be effected, it seems, by diminishing the population on one side of the globe, through operation of oppressive laws, and the prevalence of a relentless spirit of caste—and by increasing it on the other, by the process of transportation. glory of the Church' is to be augmented by her sanction and support of a scheme, which in word and deed flatly denies that God has made of one blood all nations of men, which was concocted to give security to slavery and the domestic slave-tradand which derives a large portion of its revenue from the sale of fathers and mothers, husbands and wives, children and relatives, as chattels personal.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Blagden, wh has yet to exhibit the slightest interest in the antislavery cause. The atrocious crimes of this nation were not remembered by him, but he ' thanked God that we live in a land of gospel light and liberty (from which, you attempted to show, it was abs lutely necessary to colonize three millions and a half of the American people in a land of thick darkness and gross idolatry, in order that they might cease to be meted out and trampled under foot, and rise to freedom and independence!) He warmly eulogized the Colonization Society and its founders and represented its object as being in the highest degree benevolent and Christian. He expressed the ope that the colony at Liberia would result as gloriously as had that of the pilgrim fathers at Plymoutl in building up a mighty empire, and bringing millions into the glorious liberty of the sons of God! (the liberty to traffic in human flesh, and to extermi nate the aborigines of the country as wild Beasts and dangerous reptiles!) He prayed that God would cause the slaves to have the Bible put into their hands, and the marriage institution restored to them ; -just as though God stood in the way, or needed to be supplicated to allow so reasonable a request as this! But he did not pray that the slaves might have complete justice meted out to them-that they might immediately be set free, and permitted to enliberty and equality in this their native land. He ' remembered to forget' the cruelty and impiety of the southern slaveholders, and the aggravated guilt of their northern abettors. Next followed the

. From Greenland's icy mountains.

How could such a hymn be read or song, on such an occasion, in the old South Church, without a deep blush of shame mantling every cheek? What, too, could be more horribly ludicrous, as well as su not only destitute of the Bible-but are prohibited from possessing and reading it, by terrible penalties; possible complacency, as though this whole country

Shall wr, whose souls are lighted By wisdom from on high— Shall we, to men benighted, The lamp of life deny?'

Then came the text-and such a text for such discourse! It was the very same once chosen by Bishop Hedding, from which to deduce the right fulness of slaveholding. It was-THE GOLDEN known views of that persecuted class. My charges RULE! Therefore, whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them; for this i the law and the prophets.' (Matt. xii. 12.) Your explanation and application of that rule must be reserved for comment till another number. Such, you solemnly' declared, was your construction of that, before God, if you and your children were black, you would deem it both a duty and a privilege to be colonized from your native land, and sent to a heathen country, by those who would deny you the full enjoyment of your freedom at home How you would feel and reason, under such circum stances, I will try to imagine hereafter.

Abhorring the scheme which you are endeavoring to promote, and trusting that you will speedily find some decent and honest employment, from which to derive a livelihood, I remain, with all fidelity,

Yours, for liberty and equality on the America soil, now and forever,

WM. LLOYD GARRISON. Boston, June 15, 1847.

WHITE SLAVERY. . White Slavery in the Barbary States. A Lec ture before the Boston Mercantile Library Associa that population, by their wilful adherence to it. tion, Feb. 18, 1847. By Charles Sumner.' We are indebted to the author for a copy of this work which, though prepared in the form of a lecture, i their efforts and liberal in their gifts to crown it with so crowded with interesting facts and curious inforsuccess, because they sincerely believed it to be a mation, (indicative of much patient research,) as to sublimely beneficent movement; but their vision has make it historically useful to posterity. It is a mirror into which every American may look, and see the victims of a stupendous imposture—and they have repudiated, with indignation and abhorrence, fallen, by holding three millions of its own inhabiwhat they formerly regarded with pleasure and ex- tants in worse than Algerine servitude, while it was ultation. For those who still adhere to it, there is roused to the highest pitch of excitement at the seizno excuse. They have eyes, but they see not; ears, ure and enslavement of a small number of our white but they hear not; hearts, but they feel not. They willingly and eagerly seek the banishment of the free colored people to Africa, because they hate their 1620, while an English fleet was seeking the eman presence, and are determined to trample upon them cipation of Englishmen held in bondage by Algiers, not abolitionists, but the avowed and bitter enemies of the anti-slavery movement. They have no conscientious scruples that forbid their striking hands main incorrigible to the present hour. Washington with the thieves, and consenting with the adulterers while an unrepentant slaveholder, could speak it of the South. But their wickedness they attempt to his Presidential message to Congress in 1795, withhide under the cloak of philanthropy; the murder- out blushing, of the satisfaction he felt at the proous prejudice which they cherish and defend, they pect of a speedy ' restoration of our unfortunate feldeclare to be natural, unconquerable, and a proof of low-citizens from a grievous captivity,' in conse their own Christian disinterestedness in seeking the expulsion of those with whom they affect to sympathize, and in whose temporal and eternal welfare they sage presents it as a special subject of joy 'to every claim to take the deepest interest.' feeling heart.' Yet what was the testimony of Gen.

It is for this reason that I honestly said, at the Eaton, who was for some time U. S. consul at Tucommencement of this letter, that I feel no personal nis, April 6th, 1799?- Truth and justice demand respect for you. It is but recently that you have from me the confession, that the Christian slaves become an agent of the Colonization Society. You among the barbarians of Africa are treated with cannot be ignorant as to its principles, doctrines and purposes. You support it, not as good men did formerly, through lack of correct information, but from here, sensibility bleeds at every pore for the wretchan affinity of spirit with all that makes it what it is—
es whom fate has doomed to slavery. Mr.
mean, despicable, time-serving, unchristian. After
Sumner cites the testimony of many other distinlistening to your discourse, I felt as a Christian to
regard you with amazement, as an American to blush
Algerine slavery was, it was mild and merciful com-

ly unlike the mode of advocating the colonization regard the character and position of Abraham. His assertion on either side ; but, while so many in this right in itself, great care should be taken how any oncession is either thoughtlessly or unnecessarily made, that may tend to strengthen this terrible de-

The reputation of Nr. Sumner as a scholar and a philanthropist, as well as the subject of his lecture, complain; to none of the views advanced by them will secure for this pamphlet many readers.

for aiding Discharged Convicts is before us, and in every page breathes the warm spirit of Christian philanthropy and exhibits in a lucid manner the philanthropy and exminist in a fucid manner the philosophy, of criminal reform—at least, to the extent of its beneficent design. It is from the pen of Dr. Walter Channing, the brother of the lamented William Ellery Channing, whose efforts to relieve suffering humanity, and to serve those who are lost, are untiring. We listened to its perusal, at the annual meeting, with deep interest and much satisfaction, and the reading of it in print has increased our pleasure. The passages we have marked for inaction must be omitted for lack of space till our next

This Society was formed April 20th, 1846, and will serve to increase the brilliancy of the reform tory spirit of the age. Its object is to meet the discharged convict, whether at the threshold of the State Prison, the House of Correction, or any other place of criminal confinement, in the spirit of freed-ship and sympathy, and to save him from his ternible liability to be driven to the baunts of vice; to inspire and strengthen virtuous resolution, to effect his complete restoration, by giving him such food, raiment, shelter, employment and advice as in his destitute condition he may need, until he can have time and opportunity to procure an honest livelihood. Is not a work like this eminently Christian? Does it not commend itself to every humans mind? Strange and lamentable indeed, that it has been so long neglected! With very limited mean, the Society has already done much good, and had its most sanguine anticipations more than realized. During the past year, it has variously aided, 'each according to his need,' one hundred and three tischarged convicts. Some would need board and lodging for a time, some clothing, some a little money to help them on, some to be sent home and to friends, most of them places of honest employ. ment, and all of them countenance, kindness, encouragement and advice. Many of these are known to be doing well. 'The simple fact of taking then by the hand, and showing to them kindness and confidence, has been all-sufficient in producing the most happy results.' There is no miracle in all this

- nothing can be more natural. The first step in aid of the prisoner was taken by John Howard. It was his mission to explore prisons of his own country and of Europe, and to reveal their horrors to the world-to demand, in the name of justice, and by the claims of our comman humanity, a change in their structure, discipline and administration. For this, he has immortalized his memory. The effect of his example, and the result of his labors, have been prodigious.

To take the convict by the hand, in the spirit of good-will, and to lead him back to virtue and respect ability, as soon as he is discharged from his confinement, is the second step in the march of criminal reform; and it is essential to secure the object simed at by the first.

But there is another, a more comprehensive, and

a far more radical step yet to be taken, not in disparagement or neglect of the others, but as a truly philosophical and Christian corollary. It is, for those who are injured, not to call upon the State, with its inexorable, arbitrary and murderous power, to punish the criminal, but for themselves to forgive him, with all the magnanimity and long-suffering of Christ, and promptly to return good for the evil th may have been done. If this course were pursued. in an overwhelming majority of cases the immediate result would be reconciliation, and the reclamation of the offender; and few indeed would be the in stances, in which it would be found necessary to exercise even the slightest bodily restraint. It constitutes no part of the mission of Christ to incare rate men in cells and dungeons, as a punishment for their crimes. He came to open prison-doors, not to bolt and bar them. He has left those who would be his followers, a plain and glorious example as to the manner in which he would have even the vilest of fenders treated. (11. Peter, 2nd ch. 19-25) Sec his sermon on the mount. See his entire life, affecting death. The forgiveness (which certainly is not the punishment) of enemies, or those who are criminally disposed, is the hinge on which turns the door of admission to the kingdom of God, wherein s no violence, no retaliation, no reliance upon brate force for safety or redress. O, it is pitiable to set the eagerness with which the professed disciples o Christ rush to the criminal courts, to have arrested and thrust into horrid places of confinement, those who have injured them in person, reputation or property, however alightly ! In this particular, be tween them and the most unblushing there is no perceptible difference. If a debt be withheld, if an article be stolen from them, if an assault be made upon them, if they be defamed in their character, straightway they cry out for the intervention of the murderous power of the State, and exact all that the law allows in such cases, however sanguinary or demoralizing! And then they will get down on their knees, and pray to the God whose laws they so frequently violate- Forgise us our trespasses, as we forgive those who trespas against us'! They will gravely talk about filling ap the measure of Christ's sufferings, bearing the cross overcoming evil with good, and counting all things as dross that they may win Christ! There cannot be a greater mockery than this. What the magnani mous Paul thought of all this is plainly indicated by his sharp admonition to his Corinthian brethren: Dare any of you, having a matter against another, go to law before the unjust, and not before the saints

. Now, therefore, there is utterly a fault among you, because ye go to law ore with another Why do ye not rather take wrong? Was no 12 50? NATHER SUPPER YOURSELVES TO BE DESEASEDED Nay, ye do wrong.' But we have not space to pursue this train of thought.

We commend the Boston Society for aiding Discharged Convicts to the countenance and patrons of every friend of humanity in this Commonwealth. It is in trustworthy hands. Its officers are eminently philanthropic spirits-Walter Channing, Samuel G. Howe, Augustine C. Taft, John A. Andrew, John W. Browne, Robert F. Wallcut, Charles K. Whippie, Henry I. Bowditch. The desire is to obtain such a list of annual and life subscribers, as will farthwith place the Association upon a permanent foundation among the public charitable institutions of the community. May it be speedily realized !

It is but just to add, in this connexion, that much credit is due to our worthy friends Charles and J. M. SPEAR, the publishers of the Prisoner's Friend, for commencing this work of mercy in behalf of a class who had none to care for them.

RANSOM OF DOUGLASS-FREE PRODUCE. We have on hand several communications, (some of them quite long,) pro and con, in relation to the ransom of Donglass, and abstinence from slare produce. As to the former topic, we think quite enough has appeared in our columns—both sides having her fairly heard—to satisfy hine-tenths of all our residents and we most therefore dealine continuing the discussion. As to the slave produce question, we believe it would be unprofitable and uninteresting to an equal extent; and as those who feel it to be the duty to abstain from the use of such produce hard occupied as much space as those who caterian at such scruples, we are unwilling to prolong a compount of the scruples are unwilling to prolong a compount of the scruples are unwilling to prolong a compount of the scruples are the screen are the scruples are the scruples are the scruples are the screen are the scruples are th fully carried out, and which must be left, like many other questions of conscience, to in-

Between my Government and a foreign sation, never ask a question. My Government and a torego and a great at the state of the st BIOHT.'- Gen. Taylor.

Tu vice Tu voli ers. inter phi aut who ditional says they they enem then have

usef were Miss river, vi, the sously unist 1841, meet.

Missor to cro the m, en on WAFFRE commi of sat tember Peniter

entice, away fr - So g ganized and han doubtles court. vicissitu liberated a prisone years and Work wa he return

self there Power, to feel-how cut!! There to propition the pa prior to th capable of do so agai shun their This wo

it might be

tend its ein

of pious ej good taste cerity they - TI Some or Dogmas: the death Jesus Chri arveral do

with a few

sequences. where it i that it cove sy, on whi in times pa benefit to t yet had tim pronounce perusal of of the Uni ges, we a dependent reformer.
and his api
he jostles
a freedom
ed, and al

built upon
areful per
aspearance
appearance
appearance
in whether it
whether it
whether it
whether it
whether it
whether it
in the corn
try-that
ty-that
ty-that
ty-that
ty-that
to ge fart
the elergy
the elergy
the elergy
the elergy
the sensit

IMPRISORMENT OF WORE, BURR AND THOMP-

We have received a copy of a work recently published at Oberlin, entitled 'PRISON LIFE AND RE-111cress: or a Narrative of the arrest, trial, conction, imprisonment, treatment, observations, refections, and deliverance of Work, Burn and THE PROPERTY Who suffered an unjust and cruel imprisent in the Missouri Penitentiary, for attempting and some staves to liberty. Three parts in one By George Thourson, one of the prison-This is a work that will be read with much cg, both by abolitionists and slaveholders. It

terro upon every page the evidence of an ingenuous, thropic and Christian spirit; and though its har has suffered most cruelly at the hands of the athorities and people of Missouri, for no crime whatever, but merely for pitying the deplorable con dition of the slave, yet he has not set down aught in lice. Referring to the officers of the prison, he 1 have endeavored to give both sides. When bey have acted like men, I have said so; when they played the part of brutes or demons, I have noned it. If they were kind, I have given them credit; if cruel, it is charged against them. I have recorded facts." The circumstances of the arrest and impri

sat of these three sufferers in the cause of liberty are widely known. Alansen Work was a man about forty years old, having a wife and four children, and living at the Mission Institute for the sake fedocating his children, and training them up for James E. Burr and George Thompson were young men, studying for the ministry. The Minion Institute being situated near the Mississipp; giver, and opposite a portion of the State of Misso o, they were so deeply affected by the condition of the miserable slaves, as to be powerfully and religtously wrought up to make the attempt to deliver some of them out of the hand of the oppressor, by posisting them to escape to Canada. Early in July, 1841, they made an agreement with two slaves to set them at a certain point on the river, on the Missouri side, at an appointed time, so enable them to cross over into Illinois; but they were seen by this men while conversing with the slaves, who, suspecting their design, induced the slaves to betray them, and they were seized, tied together, and taken on 100' to Palmyra to the court-house, when a warrant was issued against them, and they were committed on the ridiculous and untruthful charge 'stealing slaves.' In juit they were heavily chained, and remained before their trial until September, at which time they were sentenced to the Penitentiary for twelve years. Clapping of hands, and shouts of 'good, good,' filled the house. Yet they were convicted on a false charge, and against law. It was not till three years after their imprisent, that the Legislature of Missouri passed a law, making it a penitentiary offence to abduct or entice, or to attempt to abduct or entice, any slave away from his master. But they were punished be ause they were abolitionists. Mr. Thompson says - So general was the expectation, that they could to nothing with us, by law, that a mob had been organized, who had creeted our gallows, provided pes, blacked their faces, and were ready to take to at a moment's notice, in case we were acquitted, and hang as on the spot !' So that their lives were oubtless saved by the unrighteous decision of the court. At last, having realized all the horrors and vessitudes of the prison-house, they have all been iberated, by the act of the Executive. Work was a prisoner about three years and a half; Burr, four ears and a half : and Thompson, nearly five years. Work was pardoned 'on the express condition that he returns to the State of Connecticut, his former adence, with his wife and children, and settle himself there'! This is a new prerogative of the Slave Power, to determine in what free State a man shall And how very secure the slaveholders must feel-how all danger to the slave system has passed away-since the location of Work in old Connecti-

With

this

mon

and

his

it of

d re

dis-

truly

itute,

swer,

fgive

sued,

diate

to ex-

t cou-

nt for

not to

ild be

to the

est of-

rtainly

bo are

brute

to see

rested

those

ldtings lebt be

, if an med in

the in-

State.

n they

ie God

Forgive

lling up

1 things

another,

e saints

another. TOR HE O

SAUDED?

e to pur-

ling Disatronage

nwealth.

minently amuel G.

w, John

Whipple,

in such a forthwith

undation

the com-

Rs and J.

s Friend,

half of a

DUCK. na, (some

slave prote enough

ving been ar readers; the diseas-

we believe

ing to an to be their duce have

There seem to have been some concessions made to propitiate the wrath of the Missouri slaveholders, a the part of these guiltless prisoners. At least, prior to their release, they made use of language apable of a double interpretation, which was understood, by those who held them in custody, to be a onfession that they had done wrong, would never do so again, and would advise all abolitionists to shan their example. This is deenly to be regretted. This work occupies 417 pages, 16mo. One half of t might be profitably spared, to lessen the price, extend its circulation, and relieve it of a vast amount of pious ejaculations, which, by their continual oce their force, and become offensive to good taste and a sober judgment, with whatever sincerity they may have been recorded.

THEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS.

Some one has sent us a pamphlet of 124 pages, entitled 'The Theological Bee-Hive; or Book of Dugmas: comprising an inquiry into the reality of the death and the nature of the Resurrection of lesas Christ, together with a concire view of the several dogmas of Inspiration, Faith, v ystery, I rin-17, Original Depravity, Regeneration, Vicarious sent, Endless Misery, Second Advent, etc., with a few of their palpable inconsistencies and conequences. By an Unitheist.' It is not stated who to the author or printer, (nor is this material,) nor where it is for sule. It will be seen, from the title, that it covers a broad field of theological controversy, on which many a wordy battle has been fought times past, and generally without the slightest benefit to the cause of mankind. As we have not jet had time to examine this work, we are unable to ounce judgment upon its merits; but, from a perusal of its introductory "Address to the Clergy of the United States,' and a hasty glance at its pafre, we are inclined to regard its author as an inependent thinker, a cogent reasoner, and a brave reformer. His style is terse, compact, and simple, and his spirit seems to be without bitterness; while e justles old opinions and theological dogmas with a freedom that will offend none but the self-conceited, and alarm none, except those whose house is tilt apon the sand. We shall endeavor to give it a fareful perusal. In whatever form dissent makes its pearance, we are curious to examine it, and see whether it be not worthy of acceptance. As a specinen of its style, we select the following extract :-

The correct sentiment of clerical as well as of popular accountability, is rapidly pervading community,—that clergymen as well as laymen are accountable for their wilful errors of judgment and consists for their wilful errors of judgment and consists for their wilful errors of judgment and consists and their we declare, without fear of contradicton, that, instead of the laity bring answerable to the grounds and high-minded of that order know the clergy, the clergy are amenable to the people; and the sensible and high-minded of that order know the clerical spex has heretofore rested on the ground, and whose popular base has been unnaturally posed in the air, is daily assuming its true position. Men begin generally to see ministers in a reliquous light, as they saw kings in a political light, all are willing for them to enjoy the common immensities of freemen. They know and feel that all recreigaty belongs to the people; and that their mins remain such only by courtesy. Their former claim was an alleged right. At least, it is becoming a paralent doctrine in America; and America, by a simple of the people in chin was an alleged right. At least, it is becoming a prealent doctrine in America; and America, by it raims to minjotent influence, is destined to remode the world. Heretofore, the pastor has been the supplying tankard, and his congregation the reciting caps. They passively imbibed whatever he passed out to them. He could pour out nothing except what he contained: and thus did his audience where their opinions to his, right or wrong, low, the hearers wish to resort to the original reservant, and to supply themselves with the pure that, before it has been tainted by passing through remains the present that the supply the supply the passing through remains the present that the supply the passing through the supply the passing through remains the present that the supply the passing through the supply the passing through remains the passing through the supply the passing through the passing

The correct sentiment of clerical as well as of pop-

FOWLER'S ALMANAC

Thus early in the season—is this what is called taking Time by the forelock '?—the people can supply themselves with an Almanae for 1848. L. N Fowler, the well-known phrenologist, has just issued one, consecrated to Phrenological and Physiologica investigations, and occupying 48 pages, all filled with entertaining and instructive matter, accompanied with various portraits of distinguished individuals, with a sketch of their peculiar characteristics. Such men, for instance, as Gen. Taylor, Horace Greeley. Samuel B. Morse, Patrick Henry, Charles Dickens, Dr. Sewall, President Olin, and General Tom Thumb; and also likenesses of Harriet Martineau and Abby Hutchinson. In giving an account of the growing interest in the science of Phrenology, Mr. Fowler says— Ten years since, we published two different works on the science; now we publish over twenty, and sell more of either one than both the others ten years since. Eight years ago, we sold 2,000 Almanaes; last year, 150,000; there is no calculating how many will be sold, but the prospect is Phrenological Journal had only 600 subscribers; now neath the scorn of Christendom justly due to a na it has over 20,000. The Almanac is for sale by Bela tion of slaveholders; or disgust at the discrepancy Marsh. 25 Cornhill.

11 of this fine work is issued, containing notices of language-among them we observe the names of Gibbon, Junius, Adam Smith, Benj. Franklin, Sir Wm. Blackstone, Earl Chesterfield, Walpole, Earl of Chatham, Cowper, Dr. Darwin; together with a chapter on Encyclopedias and Magazines. Boside these, a beautiful Mezzotint is furnished, representing a familiar Domestic Scene in the Life of Gold ith, in which Dr. Johnson figures.

gold by Redding & Co., 8 State-Street.

THE HEART OF THE COMMONWEALTH. WORCESTER, June 13, 1847.

Anti-Slavery Convention was held in this town on the 5th and 6th of the present month. We were favored with the presence of J. C. Hathaway and ing the love of freedom and the hatred of slavery in Wm. W. Brown, of N. Y., and C. L. Remond of Salem, who, with S. S. Foster of this town, were the principal speakers at the meeting.

Fears have been entertained by many, that our re vival here, during the past winter, was of a spurious nature, and that our converts had nearly all fallen from grace; but the full attendance of the meetings, especially on Sunday, and the manifest engerness of the audience after the simple but powerful truth, as it fell from the lips of these staunch and fearless advocates of crushed humanity, without doubt entirely dispelled all such fears from doubting minds. Ineed, persons attended these meetings, who have but seldom, if ever, been seen with us on previous occasions like this, but who now seemed to take much interest in the meetings, and contributed largely to their support. Can we not truly say of Worcester, that she is coming up to her duty ? Is it not evident to all, that the leaven thrown into this great, dead lump, by our friend PARKER PILLSBURY, last fall, has wrought a mighty change in it?

The following resolutions were able discussed, and adopted at the close of the meeting :

Resolved, That the success of the anti-slavery en-

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the tour recently made in the South, by the great exence to assist them up the ladder of political fame.

son who shall perform certain Christian acts in this insignificance.

freedom and humanity, to seek the overthrow of this Constitution, which is a covenant with death, at the ultimate disposal of the American Anti-Slaand an agreement with hell.'

Resolved, That we have been forced, by the hosof the slave, to show their corrupt and pro-slavery character; and that we oppose these bodies only so

far as they are hostile to the anti-slavery enterprise. Resolved, That the doctrine of immediate emancipation is predicated upon the universal equality of man; hence the prejudice against color, or, more properly speaking, against condition, is at once inconsistent with our professions, at variance with our principles, and antagonistical to the interests of our country.

After the adoption of the above resolutions, the meeting adjourned.

O. F. HARRIS, Secretary.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE. Referring to the valuable work of Louisa Moony recently, in regard to the annexation of Texas-the rise and progress of the war with Mexico-&c., the Boston Whig says-

This is a useful little book, compiled by the gentleman who was lately so severely hurt in doing an act of benevolence, by rescuing a fellow-c tizen from danger. It contains a great deal of information upon the subjects which now most deeply interest the people. So voluminous is the evidence of the conspiracy to establish slavery upon the ruins of Constitutional Liberty, that the great difficulty is so to choose as to tempt the people to read. Mr. Moody has arranged his facts in such manner as to make an almost continuous narrative, and what a story it is! Let those, who seek to know how they stand, buy and read.

Note the gathering the deemed from the self-glorifying uses to which it has been almost exclusively given, and made a day for the promotion of justice and freedom to all. It is wished that the refreshments needed on the occasion may be provided on the true pic-nic principle. Let each little party bring its own supply, and all will be supplied. Arrangements will be made for an amply supply of cold water.

We confidently expect a large number of faithful and eloquent speakers in behalf of the cause to be present.

And as fands are continually needed to austain.

MEETINGS AT CONCORD.

also participate in the proceedings.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The subscribers to the Liberator, who have not paid for the current year, will bear in mind that the be expected next week. terms of the paper require that, after six months, payments are to be made at the rate of \$2,50 per annum. The Financial Committee wish it to be understood that the rule must be insisted on. It is earnestly hoped that those who are yet delinquent, will take advantage of this notice to settle their bills immediately.

ROBERT F. WALLCUT. General Agent for the Liberator.

Colorphobia.—While the rain was falling in streams on Thursday evening, a well-dressed and respectable looking colored man got into a Broadway omnibus not far from Eighth street, and took a seat near the door, saying, modestly, that he hoped he might be allowed a place, as it was raining two hard to ride on the outside. Hereupon, two young gentlemen, by no means so decent in their appearance as the new comer, leaped out without paying, as they would not ride with darkies. The negrecoffered to pay their fare, as well as that of any other person who might leave on his account, but in vain he was peremptorily ordered out by the driver, although one of the passengers interceded for his remaining.—New-York Tribune:

Agent in behalf of the Society; and that he will commence a tour for that purpose immediately, beginning with Essex County. It is hoped that every familiary will be afforded him to increase the funds and enlarge the operations of the Society, and that he will commence a tour for that purpose immediately, beginning with Essex County. It is hoped that every familing with Essex County. It is hoped that he will commence a tour for that purpose immediately, beginning with Essex County. It is hoped that every familiary will be afforded him to increase the funds and enlarge the operations of the Society, and that he will commence a tour for that purpose immediately, beginning with Essex County. It is hoped that every familiary will be afforded him to increase the funds and enlarge the operations of the Society, and that he will commence a tour for that purpose immediately, beginning with Essex County. It is hoped that every familiary will be afforded him to increase the funds and enlisty will be afforded him to increase the funds and enlisty will be afforded him to increase the funds and enlisty will be afforded him to increase the funds and enlisty will be afforded him to increase the funds and enlisty will be afforded him to increase the funds and enlisty will be afforded him to increase the funds and enlisty

THE FOURTEENTH NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR

TO BE HELD IN BOSTON, During Christmas and New Year's Week, 1847-8

The undersigned, the Committee of the Fourteent National A. S. Bazaar, appeal to all that is good nd true in this nation for which they labor, to aid their undertaking.

Our object is the abolition of slavery through the

renovation of public opinion; and we ask help o all who feel the impulse of compassion for a suffer ing people; or the instinct of self-preservation is view of the encroachments of Tyranny and the dangers of sin; or the divine and awful sense of ustice, moving them to uphold the right; or the high sense of honor and religious obligation, impel ling them to choose their lot in this life with th slaves, and not with their oppressors; or shame be between American principle and American practice or responsibility for keeping pure the sources of pub lie morals; or desire to lay deep in national con After a deep and careful examination of v

Goldsmith, Hume, Dr. Middleton, Tytler, Lord Lyt. has been found hopeless, except through the con tleton, Macpherson, Bishop Warburton, Dr. Stuart, sent of the majority of the whole people. This ob tained, the work is done; for the willing can readily er sectarian schemes, by which the purposes of any one of the various political and theological persuasions will be subserved at the expense of the cause IP Published by Gould, Kendall & Lincoln, and of Freedom, while all others are alienated from it in the same proportion. When the preliminary question is put which every one ought to ask,- ' How do you mean to expend the money, which you require our help to raise? '-our answer is, ' it shall be spent wholly, only and directly, in awakening, informing and influencing the public mind on this primarily Pursuant to a notice given in the Liberator, an important question. It shall not be put into the hands of any of the political organizations, to promote the election of any candidate, but in awaken all; not in aiding a few fugitives to escape, but to save them that painful and hazardous experiment by abolishing the system which enslaves them; not in sending them to Africa, but in enabling them to besome the free and happy elements of national strength and prosperity at home; not in making the proposi tion so degrading to the morals of our nationits government should become the tributary of crime.

This money will, in short, be spent neither in compensation, colonization, nor political partizanship while a clear-sighted economy will also forbid its being used in the equally benevolent, though less effectual, channel of a vigilance committee. It will be spent in propagandism :- for we strike openly, boldly, strongly, and successfully too, as our fourteen years of labor prove, at the root of the system we mean to abolish.

Finally, we appeal to our friends and countrymer to take part in this holy cause, as to frail and suffering and short-lived fellow-creatures. It shall strengthen them in weakness, comfort in affliction, and steel against calamity. It shall save them from the sin of living on the side of the oppressor, and Resolved, That the success of the and unqualified ethe ignominy of dying in the silent support of wrong. tion of our measures, and unyielding fidelity to our tance of grief and shame, as the remembrance that their parents were drawn by disgraceful sympathy into the ranks of the enslavers, when the moral battle was fought out in the United States for the free pounder of the Constitution, is another evidence of the servile method adopted by northern men to propitiate southern feeling, and secure southern influ- great cause of Christianity, of which its principles form a fundamental part, we are able to assure such Whereas, the Constitution of the United States as embrace it, that no man shall lose friends, or offers a bonus for crime, instead of a reward for vir- houses, or lands for its sake, but he shall receive an tue; and the statute of '93, which was enacted in ac. hundred fold of nobler recompense in this world, cordance with the spirit and compromises of that in and a sense of spiritual life besides, to which the instrument, which imposes a fine of \$500 on any per- different frivolities of a selfish existence sink into

republican America; therefore,

Resolved, 'That it is the duty of every lover of on this occasion, it is proposed to place By the united efforts of all who ought to co-operate

\$10,000

M. W. Chapman, Sarah B. Shaw, Ann T. G. Phillips, Mary G. Chapman, Helen E. Garrison, Caroline Weston, Mary May, Susan C. Cabot. Eliza Lee Follen, Anna R. Philbrick. Sarah S. Russell.

The list of names will be published in full, in ubsequent numbers of the Liberator and Standard

FOURTH OF JULY.

An Anti-Slavery celebration of the Fourth of July, under the auspices of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will be held in - Grove in Waltham, to take place on Monday, July the 5th. Let it be made a great and a good day for the sacred cause of Liberty and Human Rights Let all the lovers of true freedom from the city and the neighboring towns, and from whatever distance they are able, come to the gathering. The day should be redeemed from the self-glorifying uses to which it has

And as funds are continually needed to sustain and carry forward our moral warfare, it is earnestly The Editor of the Liberator will lecture in the hoped that all present will come prepared to con Universalist meeting-house in Concord (Mass.) on Sunday forenoon, afternoon, and evening, (third service before dark,) June 20th, on Slavery, and remember also those to whose bruised hearts, and other kindred reforms. Samuel May, Jr., the Genother kindred reforms. Samuel May, Jr., the General Agent of the Massachusetts A. S. Society, will bring no more than the value of the provisions they have been accustomed to contribute on such occasions, a substantial help would be rendered to the

Further particulars as to the speakers, &c., may

in behalf of the Board of Managers SAMUEL MAY, JR., Gen. Agent Mass. A. S. Society.

FINANCIAL AGENCY. The friends of the Massachusetts Anti-Slaver

Society are hereby notified that the Board of Mana gers have appointed our esteemed and trustworth; friend, Louis G Moody, to act as a special Financia Agent in behalf of the Society; and that he wil

THE LIBERTOR.

EVERY DAY SCENES AT THE SOUTH. Doings in Texas.—The Sheriff of Montgomery county, Texas, died on the 11th alt. from the wounds inflicted by Goodman; and the latter was taken out into the woods early the next morning, and hung. Within the last few weeks, we have had to record three instances in the adjoining counties, where men have taken into their own hands retributive justice, and inflicted the penalty which the law alone should sanction. Our exchanges teem with accounts of murders and personal violence committed in different parts of Texas.

Justice in Missouri.—Justice is on the march in Missouri. The mob lately hung a colored man, in that State, for attempting to violate a white woman. Victor Bannesse, indicted for murder, plead to the charge of manslanghter, was fined one dollar, and sentenced to the county jail one year; and Jacob Lane, indicted for manslaughter, in killing his father, plead guilty, was also fined one dollar, and sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

Religion in the South.—Rev. Mr. Backus, a Bap-tist minister, attempted to stab Rev. M. Du Bose, at Bradford Springs, S. C., on the 10th ult. with a pocket knife, and nearly succeeded.

Shocking Murder .- Mr. Thomas Jefferson Green Shocking Murder.—Mr. Thomas Jefferson Green, an old resident of this county, says the Viceburgh Sentinel of the 30th ult. was murdered on Tuesday last by two of his own negroes. It appears that he was held by one, while the other despatched him by repeated blows with an axe. They then took the body to a suitable spot, and cat a tree so that it fell directly across it, and came to the house with the report that the tree had so fallen without design. A little examination elicited the true facts, and a confession from both the murderers.

No cause is assigned. Mr. Green was a kind master and a most estimable citizen. The negroea were brought to this place, and lodged in jail for trial on Wednesday.

A faial rencontre took place last week at Marietta, Ga., between John Park and J. P. Harris, a couple of youths belonging to that place, in the course of which the former received a pistol shot in the groin, of which he died shortly after.—Sacannah Rep.

A horrible outrage was perpetrated in the north-ern part of this county a few days since. Two men, one named Bennett, the name of the other unknown to us, had married sisters, and had met at the house of Bennett to spend the evening. A marderous fight took place, in which both the men and women took an active part. Bennett was killed, a man and and Wednesday, last week. woman dangerously wounded, and the other woman severely wounded. Axes, knives, &c., were freely used —Aberdeen (Miss.) Bee.

Shot.—A short time ago, Col. Edward Stiff, editor of the Cedar Bluff (Ala.) Sentinel, was in an excited state, on the streets of that town, armed with weapons of slaughter, when an inoffensive citizen went to him and advised him to desist from any purpose to kill.—The Colonel demanded to know who he was, and after being told a friend, he replied that pose to kill.—The Cotonel demanded to know who he was, and after being told a friend, he replied that he would shoot him first, and immediately fired on him and killed him. The Colonel has since been lodged in jail, and awaits a trial of his countrymen. We shall not, therefore, comment on the case at present.—Chattanooga (Tenn.) Gazette.

Melancholy.—Albert G. Fuqua was shot dead on the 8th inst. by Thomas Harper, eldest son of Mr. W. W. Harper, of the parish of Iberville, La. The was examined and admitted to bail in

Attack on an Editor.—On Saturday evening last, an attack was made on Mr. V. Aleman, one of the editors of the La Patria, by Mr. Paulin Blanc, while in the Orleans Theatre. We learn that the cause of the attack was the publication in La Patria, of a new romance, copied from a Madrid paper, in which a relation of Mr. B. is said to be a conspicuous character. Fortunately Mr. Aleman was prevented from using his sword cane, or the result might have proved fatal to one of the parties.—N. O. paper.

Assassination .- Mr. John C. Nash, a resident of the piney woods, at about eighteen miles from St. Francisville in this State, was assassinated on the 21st inst. Mr. Nash had left his house about nine 21st inst. Mr. Nash had left his house about nine o'clock in the evening, in company with a small child, for the purpose of taking some honey from a bee-hive a few yards distant. While in the act, he was shot and instantly killed, by some person unknown—one buckshot taking effect in his head and another near his right shoulder. At the moment he was shot, the child was standing immediately before him, and barely escaped, the charge passing over his head. The assassin has not yet been discovered.—

N. O. Picuyune.

Murder in Concordia, La.—The Intelligencer of the 29th ult, has the following: On the night of Sunday last, the 23d instant, George Cook, owner and captain of a flat-boat, tra-ding on Black river, in this parish, was murdered, while in bed, by a man named Wm. Brown, a hand employed on the boat.

Distressing Occurrence.-We learn that John Hayslett, of this county, murdered — Ailstock, on Thursday last. Hayslett held some executions on thursday last. Hayslett held some executions against Aistock; and accompanied the constable to have them levied. After the levy was made, some altercation arose between the parties—angry words passed—and Hayslett becoming much excited seized a stick and struck the decased soveral blows on the head, from the effects of which he died that night. Hayslett has not yet been arrested.—Valley Star, (Va.) June 3.

Revolting Marder.—The Holly Springs (Tenn.)
Gazette of the 25th ult., says: A worthy young
man, by the name of Carpenter, was murdered on
Saturday last, in the most shocking manner, by a
slave whom he was attempting to chastise. Carpenter was literally 'chopped to pinces' by the demon
—receiving many heavy blows from the edge of an
axe on the shoulders, back and other parts of his
person, any one of which would have produced death.
The murderer was immediately apprehended.

Murder.—A Mr. Kercheval, residing only a few miles from town, was killed by his son, last week. The son has gone to Mexico.—Pulaski (Tenn.) Cour.

The Slave Riot at Carlisle, Pa., is attracting great attention. The Hagerstowa News says that Mr. Kennedy's wounds are more dangerous than was supposed. He was stabbed in the neck, and had his

supposed. He was stabled in the neck, and had his kneepan knocked off.

The News says the fray was general, and that the white citizens of Carlisle took part generally with the slaveholders. The southern students of Dickinson college were particularly active. But Prof. McClintock urged the negroes to the attack. For this rebellious proceeding of the learned professor, it appears that the aforeaaid southern students have taken him in hand, and require that he shall leave or they will. They learned that trick of their fathers, who have always practised it.

or tney will. They learned that trick of their fathers, who have always practised it.

More Loss of Life.—Another vessel bound to Quebee has been lost, and a large portion of her passengers fowned. A letter received at Quebee, dated at Cape Rosier, 17th May, gives the following melancholy account:—'I am sorry to inform you, that the brig Carricks was wrecked about four miles to the eastward of this place, and slocking to relate, out of 167 passengers, only 48 reached the shore—the crew, except one boy, were all saved. Little will be saved, but what there is, together with the wreck, will be sold for the benefit of all concerned, on Saturday next.' This makes the third vessel bound to Quebee, lost this spring, including most of their passengers.

"Hingham, Wednesday, 30

The friends of the Anti-Slavery cause, in each of the above towns, are requested to make the proper arrangements for Mr. Brown's meetings, who will assuredly commend himself to their regard as an effective laborer with them.

SAMUEL MAY, Ja.,

Gen. Agent Mass. A. S. Society.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETINGS IN ABINGTON.

An anti-slavery meeting will be held in East Abington, on Saturday evening, June 19th, and addressed by J. C. Hathaway and C. L. Reanond. Another meeting will be held, on the same evening, in their passengers.

Great Mortality.—Last Thursday's Montreal Pilot says that the accounts from Gronse Isle, the quarantine ground, 30 miles below Quebec, 'are or the most alarming description—nearly 2,000 immigrants have died either on the passage out or at the quarantine station, and typhus lever of the most maignant kind is raging at Groose Isle.' The Quebec correspondent of the Montreal Horald had ascertained, that up to the 5th inst, 600 Roman Catholics and 75 Pro testants had been buried at Groose Isle; that 1,300 lay sick in the churches, sheds and tents, and that 12,000 persons were in the ships at anchor there.

The friends of freedom in Abington and the adjoining towns are earnestly called upon to give a failing towns are earnestly called upon to give a full attendance. The aitraction held out is a power-full one.

The speakers and other friends who may come by way of railroad on Saturday evening, will please stop at the North Abington Depot, where some of the friends of the North Abington Depot, where some of the friends of the SESEX CO. A. S. LOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Essex County Anti-Slavery Society will be held in Lyceou Hall, Salem,

12,000 persons were in the ships at anchor there.

Lewis Avis, the man who was wounded in a drunken brawl on Sunday night last, at New Haven, near the railroad bridge, died at about three o'clock yesterday afternoon. He was insensible for the last two days. It will be remembered that he was struck on the head with an are in the hands of Vinson H. Gunn, while he was lying upon Gunn's bed. Gunn is in jui, and has, since the death of Avis, been indicated for manslaughter. It is a singular fact that Avis was killed within about 200 yards of the spot where the last murder in this city was committed, and that the prisoner assisted in building the galluws upon which Potter was husg.

J. B. Heafer's stables, Louisville, Ky., were burned by an incendiary, with a great quantity of provender, and more than twenty horses.

Ly Mr. Pillsbury will also lecture on slavery in the Town Hall in Stoneham, on Saturday (to-morprovender, and more than twenty horses.

It was reported that 12 to 20,000 Mexicans were al

Gen. Scott had arrived at Puebla with 6000 troo The Mexicans had removed the seat of govern-

The Mexicans had removed the season government from the Capitzl.

Suspicions are entertained at Jalapa of an attempt to retake the place. Further robberies had been perpetrated between Vera Cruz and Jalapa, and the Bandhara force on the route is estimated at five hun-

Exciting rumors prevailed at Vera Cruz, from Puebla, to the effect that the citizens had risen upon Gen. Worth, and cut off six or seven hundred of his

men.

The Eagle tells of the murder of Col. Somers, and a party consisting of Lieut. McDonnell and four others, in the neighborhood of Puenta Nacion-

ale.

Col. Somers was a bearer of despatches from the Government to General Scott. He left Vera Cruz with an escort of five men under Lieut. McDonnell, and two more were added at the town of Sante Fe. The nurder was committed two miles beyond Puenta Nacionale. The driver and one soldier were all that escaped.

Gen. Cushing has been ordered to join Gen. Taylor many contracts with the Many contracts with the Many contracts.

Gen. Cushing has been ordered to join Gen. Paylor immediately, at Monterey, with the Massachusetts Regiment. The statement that Capt. Edward Webster has been appointed his aid, is confirmed. Three Massachusetts volunteers, who had deserted, have been killed by the Camanche Indians. The Hospital at San Luis Potosi is represented to be crowded with sick and disabled men. Mexican addiers are dying, in scores, of starvation and neglect.

Buttle with the Indians. From Col. Doniphan's command, we learn that Capt. Reed's company had had a fight with the Lipan Indians, and that seventeen of the latter were killed.

Horrible Outrage. The corpse of a young lady of irreproachable character, who left a neighbor's for her father's house, was found in the canal near Whitehall, N. Y., bearing marks of violence. She probably fell into the hands of a gang of wretches, who, after violating her person, put an end to her existence to hide their guilt.

Fire in Plymouth Woods. We learn from the Sandwich Observer, that about 400 acres of woodland in that vicinity was burned over, on Tuesday

The highest fountain in the world is on the grounds of the Duke of Devonshire, in England, where a single jet is thrown to the height of 267 feet — more than 100 feet higher than Niagara falls. The eight acres reservoir which supplies it is 396 feet above.

Strawberries, of which there are hundreds of bush-els in the Cincinnati market, are from 5 to 8 cents a quart, the very best selected berries 10 cents.

Sudden Death.—The Wheeling 'Times of Friday last announces the sudden death of Rev. Mr. Price, of Lexington, Ky., who was a few days since in Richmond, Va. as a member of the Presbyterian General Assembly. He died in the stage, the day before, on his return home.

La Patria says that all the beggars of New Or leans have suddenly become wounded and sick vol-unteers returning from the battles of Mexico.

Collision upon Lake Erie.—A collision took place upon Lake Erie, near Conneaut, Ohio, between a steamer and a schooner. Both were sunk, and the engineer of the steamboat and thirteen others were missing, and supposed to be lost.

Two sympathising sisters recently applied to the factory operatives in Lowell for garments for the destitute in Ireland, and readily collected 310 dresses, 363 white garments, 44 quilts, 24 shawls, 5t pair shoes, 130 pairs hose, and 107 other articles—total 1030.

filled with coal tar through the windows of Deacor Grant's house on Saturday night, which ruined the carpets and did great injury to the furniture, paintings, &c., in his parlors. Another Outrage.—Four bottles of coal tar were thrown through the windows of Mr. Timothy Gilbert and his partner, Mr. Jameson, Nos. 2 and 6 Beach street, on Friday night. These gentleman are both prominent temperance men.

A Faithful Messenger.—Mr. Solomon Hays, who is in the service of Messrs. Livington & Wells, Express forwarders, has travelled on railroad and riversince 1829, without accident, 482.56) miles! He has never missed a trip, and has carried safely for his employers, at a moderate calculation, during those 18 years of service, 558 millions of dollars without the loss of a single cent.—N. V. paper

Accident to the Hutchinsons .- An accident happen ed to two members of this family of singers, on Sunday last, as they were riding in the vicinity of their residence, in Milford, N. H. The carriage was upset, and Mess Hutchinson and the wife of one of brothers were injured. The injury to the latter is said to be serious.

Mr. Webster told the people of Savannah, in his speech there, that the Missachusetts people must continue to be, for their southern friends, *kemars of ice and coolers of water.

DONATIONS FOR THE STARVING PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

OF IRELAND.

John H. Lesure, Upton, Mass, the proceeds of a dramatic exhibition,
Charles Burnham, Monson, Mass, by John Calkins, South Wilbraham,
The new ship Reliance has been chartered by the Boston Committee of Relief, and has commenced loading at India wharf, and will sail for Ireland in one week, and will take the donations that have been received, or that may come to hand for the starving Irish before the ship sails.

June 17. FRANCIS JACKSON.

NOTICE TO PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

WILLIAM W. Brown of Western New-York, and formerly a slave in Mississippi, and now an Agent of the Massachusetts A. S. Society, will lecture as follows :--At Plymouth, Monday, J. Kingston, Wednesday,

"Kingston, Wednesday, " 23
"Dozsbury, Thursday, " 24
"S Scituate, Saturday and Sunday, " 26 and 27
"Marshfield, Monday, " 28
"Hingham, Wednesday, " 30

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETINGS IN ABINGTON.

An anti-slavery meeting will be held in East Abington, on Saturday evening, June 19th, and addressed by J. C. Hathaway and C. L. Remond.
Another meeting will be held in East Abington, on Saturday evening, June 19th, and addressed by J. C. Hathaway and C. L. Remond.
Another meeting will be held, on the same evening,
in the Universalist church in Centre Abington, and
addressed by F. Douglass, W. W. Brown, and J. N.
Buffun.

On Sunday, June 20th, (day and evening,) an
addressed by F. Douglass, W. W. Brown, and J. N.
Buffun.

On Sunday, June 20th, (day and evening,) an
anti-slavery convention will be held in the town
hall, Abington, which will be addressed by all the
speakers above named.

The friends of freedom in Abington and the adjoining towns are earnestly called upon to give a

The annual meeting of the Essex County Anti-Slavery Society will be held in Lyceuco Hall, Salem, on Thursday and Friday, June 17th and 18th.— Joseph C. Hathaway, and William W. Brown, of western New-York, C. L. Remond of Salem, Brederick Douglass and James N. Buffum of Lynn, will be present.

RUTH BUFFUM, Secretary.

NOTICE. Parker Pillsbury will lecture in the Universalist Church in South Reading on Sanday afternoon, June 20, at the regular hour of service: also, as above, at 6 o'clock, P. M. POURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION

POURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION.

The Worcester County North Division Anti-Slavery Society will meet at Princeton, on Saturday and Sunday, July 3d and 4th, commencing at 2 o'clock, P. M. on Saturday. Stephen S. Foster and William W. Brown have both engaged to be present. Of S. S. Foster's hearty and bold advocacy of the Slave's cause, we here say nothing; nor to any who has heard him, of Mr. Brown's eloquent plea for the millions of his countrymon in slavery. He has served a regular apprenticeship under the patriarchal institution, twenty-one years. How fitting the day!—not to celebrate hypocritically a liberty only in name, but to make real that liberty to all the inhabitants of the land! On Sunday, the day of rest to the people—how blessed to imitate Him who came to preach deliverance to the captive, and the opening of the prison doors to them that are bound!

We hope to meet a strong array of the true friends of God and husanity.

JOSHUA T. EVERETT, President.

Theodore P. Locke, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE OLD COLONY A. S. SOCIETY. FOURTH OF JULY.

A. S. SOCIETY. FOURTH OF JULY.

The annual meeting of the Old Colony A. S. Society will be held in the Christian Baptist meetinghouse, at old Plymouth, on Saturday and Sunday, July 3d and 4th, 1847, commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M., and continuing through sech day and evening.

Let the citizens and friends of the slave, throughout the Old Colony, be present in overwhelming numbers. A very interesting meeting is anticipated, as Frederick Douglass, C. L. Remond, J. C. Hathaway, P. Pillsbury, and Loring Moody, will be present. The attraction held out is a powerful one. Let old Plymouth be aroused on this occasion, as she never has been before. A rouse yourselves, then, sons of the Pilgrims, and act worthy of your name and station:

The ladies of Plymouth propose holding a Fair on

and station:

The ladies of Plymouth propose holding a Fair on
the occasion, the proceeds of which will be devoted
to the anti-slavery cause. We trust they will be

ELMER HEWITT, President. H. H. BRIGHAM, Secretar

South Abington, June 12, 1847.

P. S. Will the Standard please copy the above it

TO PARENTS OR GUARDIANS.

Two colored girls, from 9 to 12 years of age, can be provided with situations in families out of the city, where the entire responsibility would be assumed of training them for future usefulness. An immediate application (by letter, post paid) may be made to WM. C. NELL, Boston, June 8.

EULOGIUM ON CLARKSON, by the Rev. Alexander Cramwell, and a POEM ON FREEDOM, by Mr. Charles L. Reason. This able pamphlet, by two of the colored literation of Newscattle, and the colored literature pamphlet, by two of the colored literacy Office, 21 York, is now for sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill, at the reduced price of 12 1-2 cents per copy.

DIED-In Salem, 11th instant, Wendell Phillips Nell, son of George and Jane Putman, aged 10

Parents, no more indulge the falling tear; Let faith to heaven's refulgent domes repai There see your infact like a seraph glow. What charms celestal in his numbers flow Melodious! while the soul-enchanting strain Dwells on his tongue, and fills the ethereal plain.

> PROSPECTUS FOR PUBLISHING A WORK, TO BE CALLED

THE U. S. STATISTICAL JOURNAL. To be devoted to the Collection, Classification, and Comparison of Facts which illustrate the Condi-tion of Mankind, and tend to develope the Prin-ciples by which the Progress of Society is deter-

The SCIENCE OF STATISTICS furnishes the best evidence of human progress. It embodies the knowledge of events and things as they actually are, or have been. It gives form to the realities of the present and the past, and serves man as a guide to the future.

It is the science of FACTS, illustrating the condition of manking and achibiting the manks of servers.

It is the science of FACTS, illustrating the condition of mankind, and exhibiting the wants of society. It reveals the hidden treasures of the earth, in all their diversified changes, and gives a record of the elements as subdued by ART, or as uncontrolled in the destruction of its works. It is a literal history, or its anatomy of the world in its actual relations to man, showing its periods of success, and its periods of failure. It is the record of mind, in its countless conceptions of refinement and beauty, and in its attempts at discovery and reform, and developes those fundamental laws of nature, on the knowledge and observance of which, depend the happiness and the progress of the race.

1 It is unnecessary to show how every subject relating to mankind itself, forms a part of Statistics; such as population; physiology; religion; instruc-

such as population; physiology; religion; instruc-tion; literature; wealth in all its forms, raw material, production, agriculture, manufactures; com-merce; finance; government; and to sum up all, whatever relates to the physical, economical, moral,

or intellectual condition of mankind.

Mechanics discover the means of abridging hu-

whatever relates to the physical, economical, moral, or intellectual condition of mankind.

'Mechanics discover the means of abridging human labor; chemistry enters largely into the economy of art; medicine practices on the bodies of men; all these sciences operate upon human interests, and their powers and effects are susceptible of statistical exposition.

'Like other sciences, that of Statistics seeks to deduce from well-established facts certain general principles, which interest and affect mankind: it uses the same instruments of comparison, calculation and deduction; but its peculiarity is, that it proceeds wholly by the accumulation and comparison of facts, and does not admit of any kind of speculation; it aims, like other sciences, at truth, and advances, pari passu, with its developments.'—(London Stat. Jour. Vol. 1.)

To a country, like our own, made up of the active men of all countries, of all conditions and opinions; filled with the spirit of enterprise and experiment, and pushed forward with the boldness of untutored youth and hope; divided into sections, and influenced by sectional interests;—governed by different laws, and swayed by different customs and habits,—such a work must be of incalculable value. The rapid succession and diversity of events and changes which are continually tran piring, the excitements incident to differences of interest, to local pride and prejudices, are calculated to defeat the establishment of a uniform system, in any department of science, unless there be a rigid observance, collection, classification, and comparison of FACTS.

To quote the language of Prof. Edwards upon this subject, 'None of our institutions are in a perfect state. All are susceptible of improvements. But every rational reform must be founded on thorough knowledge. We must know what the want is before we can supply it. Frequently an extensive induction of facts is necessary. It will be worse than useless to rely on partial and ill-digested information. "We are in a forming state, and in the midsto

to render the work worthy of the country and of the age.

Terms.—To be issued in numbers every two months, of 128 pages each, large Octave, making two volumes a year, at Five Dollars per annum, payable on the delivery of the First Number. Any person becoming responsible for five copies will be entitled to a copy gratis.

If The terms proposed will be regarded as reasonable by any competent judge, considering the great labor necessary to the preparation of matter, and the extra expenses incident to the proper typographical execution of such a work.

The first number will be issued as soon as sufficient encouragement is offered to render the indertaking a safe one; and gentlemen who are disposed to aid in the establishment of such a Journai, are respectfully requested to make known their intentions with as little delay as possible.

Communications may be addressed to Nahum Carrx, Boston, Mass.

BOSTON, Arrit, 1847.

WANTED, A JOURNEYMAN Barber—one well acquainted with the business, and of steady habits.

Apply to BENJ. P. BASSETT, May 28. 23 Endicott street.

ALWAYS IS

n nation,

POETRY.

For the Liberator.

MORNING MEDITATIONS.

BY CAROLINE W. HEALEY DALL.

I see the flush of early dawn

Break on the mottled sky, And through the fragrant balm trees,

Hear grateful breezes sigh.

Floods through the glossy birch !

Then brightens all the lowly spire Of Needham's humble church

How rapidly a sea of light

How, in a nest of alders

It quivers, as afraid : Then slopes, in gentle twilight,

Or like a curtain lifts it

The tiny shoots of azier

And silver stems of birches

The still unfolding verdure

Shine through it from afar.

Of beautiful, young June, Shuts neither out the morning red,

Nor golden sky of morn-

As if, of all the wilderness,

Only itself was nigh. And green is fringed with golden,

And horizontal rays

Awake both song and color

To their Creator's praise. And robin red-breasts gentle,

Fly twittering out and in,

A mate's true heart to win. The Quaker birds so tawny,

Sit whistling on the tree; The sparrows leave their speckled eggs.

Woodpeckers tap the solid trunk,

The whippoorwill, so silent now,

The humming birds, like jewels,

Of rose-clad spikes and columbines,

Hide in the bosoms deep

That clothe the piny steep.

Just then wakes up the violet,

And all along the pearly stream,

As if to eatch the morning air,

Before their owner stout.

And while I gaze, All-father,

A host of sadder dreams.

Of famished children there, Who lie like heaps of skeletons

I hear the shrick of pestilenes

Sped from the burning lip,

I see the mother give her child

The draught she longs to sip.

Whose peasants cry for bread;

To give them 'cake' instead

No foolish Queen desiring now

I think of floating Amsterdam,

Of Germany depopulate,

Asking in vain for more

How sadly to the West,

I think of vine-clad slopes of France.

Whose paupers throng the shore :

And then my gaze turns homeward,

Where Mormons, pale and lonely,

Walk drooping there abreast,

Where, sore opprest with famine,

And lean and staggering brothers

Then sadder to the far South West.

Where one star, dim and red,

Shines on the field of battle,

The dying and the dead :

Where man rebukes the Spirit,

Leaves him from angels free

And then my eyes are tearful-

They rest spon the slave,

Whose chain is knit of parchment,

Whose only hope, the grave ;-

Who hath nor wife nor children,

Nor hearth-stone of his own;

Who hath no heavenly Saviour :

Whose heart throbs on, alone.

And next [see the women.

That growd the city's gate,

And seek, by means all lawful,

To find their true estate.

And I press my lids the closer.

For here I would not see

To rouse thy better self;

To find the gems of spirit life, Buried in love of pelf.

To wait in patient love.

The coming to thy rulers, of

E. Needham, June 7, 1847.

God help me, noble native land,

The day-spring from above.

From the Prisoner's Friend

TRUTH.

Men will appland you when you think and act As they would have you; but, diverge a mite,

They will denounce you-you will be attack'd,

No matter whether you are wrong or right.

Know that the wisest are not always wise; Let conscience guide, whatever may befall. some will commend you, some will take offer

Let nothing move you from your honest way; There is a triumph yet for common sense-For truth, the promise of a brighter day. Tho' modest Truth in pigmy form appears,

And speaks as soft as is an infant's sigh,

P. M. ADLINGTON.

Yet has she strength that giant Error fears,

A voice to silence e'en the loudest lie.

Weymouth.

Use your own mind-be prompt to duty's call;

Trust not too much for others to advise;

The infinite may be.

How far rebuked by human deeds

God help thee, noble native land,

And would a demon be.

But that the Father never

Some fall beside the way,

On them their hunger stay.

I think of starving Ireland,

Whippoorwill shoes' hang out,

How glad thy wide world seems

I shut my eyes, and quick there comes,

Beneath her veil of blue : While Arethusa, warm with pride,

Or from the hollow fright

The risen sun to see.

So musical last night.

And thrushes swell their little throats.

But every tiny leastet Stands out to human eye,

Illuminated are,

Athwart the grassy glade.

And then begirts with diamonds

The fog close by the shore;

The landscape gently o'er.

There, unrestrained, it gushes In wavelets of fair light, And makes the darkened coppies

Of evergreen seem bright.

LUCRETIA MOTT.

MRS. LUCRETIA MOTT, the quakeress, delivered a discourse on Sunday [30th ult.,] at the Melodeon, to a large andience. Her text was, 'It the truth make you free, ye shall be free indeed.' The first part of the lady's discourse was devoted to a defence of woman's rights; the propriety of their using their tongues in public. In days of old,

ordinances of religion; the pinning of one's faith to the sleeves of the clergy, and a blind reverence for forms and ordinances, had taken the place of the pure sentiment of faith implanted in every bosom. The lady scouted the idea of total depravity and the othodox views, or the like subjects,

slavery were given ;—it was considered a smaller crime to steal a man than to break the Sabbath day, thanks to the priesthood and penal enact-ments. The larger portion of the discourse was

Catholics had been scurvily treated by the Evan-

The lady, it should be observed, is not a free-

observance of forms which must have even satis-fied the fair speaker. At the conclusion of the

sermon, the audience took their hats and walked out, without so much as a prayer, psalm tune, or benediction. Quite a number of the lights of the

Anti-Slavery Convention was present .- Boston Bee

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Circassian Struggle for nationality promises

in a very dangerous situation

everything that came in their way.

Slavery, War and Licentiousness.-A slaveholde

The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin says

A Female Daniel Lambert .- Mrs. Elizabeth Armi

2000 houses and 27 public establishments.

The loss of property is immense, and has been variously estimated at from £1,000,000 to £2,500,

000. To account for this apparently exaggerated loss, it is necessary to mention that not a single stone counting house or fire proof magazine resisted the intense fory of the flames. According to our correspondent, 500 miserable houses are all that remain of the once flourishing Bucharest.—London Herald.

A terrible fire has reduced the city of Bockmen in Hanover. Not more than thirty or forly houses were left standing with the walls of the city. It appears with such frightful rapidity that the inhabitants were none of them able to save their effects.

Cost of War in India.—A Bombay correspondent the London Norning Herald estimates the ground the ground

of the London of the tree great Indian wars between 1827 and 1847, at 39 millions of pounds sterling; or nearly one hundred and ninety-firs millions of dollars.

From the London Watchm

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

Correspondence between Sir Culling Eardly Smith

and Dr. Cox, of America

A letter purporting to be written by you to the N. Y. Evangelist has occasioned no little uneasiness to many of your friends in England. I have only seen extracts published in an Irish paper, and it is not clear whether Sept. 24 was the date of this letter, or the date of the New-York Evangelist in the late of the New-York Evang

countries (and ourselves too) were not responsible for the tone of controversial expressions, as that meeting has rendered us all. On that occasion, we not only pledged ourselves to restrain acrimonious writing and speaking, but we were consciously brought under such a holy influence as seemed to render irritating language toward the brotherhood almost impossible in future.

The extracts which I have seen speak of the Church of England, in terms which I think no one, on consideration, will defend. I believe the statements in general to be exaggerated; but it is not so much of the incorrectness of these that I complain, as of the tone and spirit of the letter. I will only instance a single expression—the rammant aborn

that you and I are right in believing the co-

of the Church with the State to be contrary to the mind of Christ, and, consequently, to have been

the parent of great evils; yet, surely, it is not by denunciation or sarcasm that the evil is to be corrected! Men like Merle d'Aubigne and Vinet, on the continent of Europe, though fully concurring in that view, do not use such methods to promote

it. I object to such phraseology. 1st. Because believe the Scriptures condemn it. 2. Because damages the calm discussion of the question issue; and, 3dly, because it renders an alliance be

does not, on consideration, appear to you that there is justice in the view taken of it in this country, and which is partaken quite as much by Dissent-ing members of the Alliance, as by Churchmen.

I may mention that the matter was brought before the Southern (or London) Divisional Committee of the British Organization, when Mr. Bickersteth

and myself stated our intention of affectionately addressing you on the subject in our private capacity. The committee resolved, therefore, to defer the consideration of the subject till we should hear from you in reply. I feel sure that you will write

me such a letter as will remove the painful feel-ings which have been produced. And, I trust, that

like many other circumstances which have suc-cessfully threatened the presperity of the Alliance,

I reserve to myself the liberty of publishing our I reserve to myself the interry of publishing our correspondence, if I find it necessary; and with my fraternal regards to yourself and the rest of the brethren in New-York, commending you and them to the love and blessing of the Lord Jesus

Believe me, my dear friend, most truly yours.

Your letter of the 24th ult, renched me three

avs since, and was rend with surprise and great interest. It grieved me sincerely, and produced no worse feelings toward the writer, Psa, cxli. 5. I recollected that I had written semething of the

sort before the Alliance meetings, but as I had nev-er seen it in print, nor thought of it since. I went

mediately to the office of the Evangelist, pro-

my Journal, and my memory together. I find that I wrote it in circumstances of peculiar infelicity; excited and chafed by what hed just occurred the

day before, in Covent Garden Theatre, at our Tem-

perance meeting there—with the disturbance which ingloriously closed it; and having recently before

rectify the chronology of the matter as above. I

condemn now the spirit of it—the phraseology of it—the style of it, as quite improper; and think of it very much as you do! The Lord forgive me for

wounding the feelings of any but especially of

of say or publish things merely because they are true, even where their truth is ascertained, nor

4. With all this, my dear Sir Culling, I wish I

churching us: perverting our youth; corrupting the minds of the incredulous, or the weak, or the

[Dr. Cox proceeds to mention the divisions and calamities which the errors he alludes to have caused in his own circle, but which relate to mat-

They depredate on the Church, not on the world They seduce disciples, not convert sinners. They are extremely partisan, proselyting, and insidious, and I think them quite Jesuitical, as others also do;

some of them have much more sympathy and fel lowship for Romanists and Jesuits, ex professo, that for any of their Protestant brethren. They are

for any of their Protestant brethren. They are exclusive and deleterious—while as brothers, they

Still, I ought not to lose my temper, or say what seems revengeful, or seem even to doubt that the weath of man workelh not the righteousness of God. And as to our Alliance, the facts of this case

Your loving brother,

Sir C. E. SMITH. Bart.

(Signed) SAMUEL HANSON COX.

CULLING EARDLEY SMITH.

BROOKLYN, New-York. U. S. A., January 29, 1847.

this occurrence may be overruled, to cement m closely the union which binds us together.

Christ, 'your Lord and ours,'

MY DEAR SIR CULLING:

lence, that he likens them to the city which crowns a say not this to justify or mystify what is wrong, but

hill, and which, therefore, cannot be hid. Among to give you some of the related facts of the case, whom, says Paul to the Phillippian church, 'ye and aid your comprehension of its nature.

whom, says Paul to the Phillippian church, 'ye shine as lights in the world.'

Ere closing my remarks under this head, I would say, that the New Testament makes no mention of voting persons into its churches; nor of these churches have creeds in any such sense as modern churches have creeds. I need not say, that the banishment of human creeds, and the substitution of the Bible for them, would withdraw from sections its chief prop. Men will soon stormed.

2. I am glad, however, my dear Sir Culling, to receive the matter of the matter.

ing churches, and accept churches, as God presents them, after they have stopped making creeds, and taken the Bible for their creed. Why should we be content with an abstract of the Bible for our greed? and this in a part this to what should be content with an abstract of the Bible for our creed? and this to what should be content with an abstract of the Bible for our creed? and this to what should be content with an abstract of the Bible for our creed? and this to what should be content with an abstract of the Bible for our creed? And this to what should be content with an abstract of the Bible for our creed?

the standard of the whole Bible-not of a part of my dear brethren! I will try, by the grace of God,

it—of a divine, not of a human creed—that we are to judge ourselves and our fellow-men. Again, a human creed we may out-grow. What answered not say or publish things merely because they are

can be no increase of our wisdom, to which its could like to more, instead of pen and ink mediums, infinite wisdom cannot make additions. The Bible

mers says, a time will come, when God's own England is imported here, ultrized more; untruth, expressed in God's own language, will form churching us: perverting our youth; corrupting

Dr. Chal-

good will to man, which prompted heaven's mes-sage, will be felt in all its freshness and power:— when the uproar of controversy is stilled, and its ters too private and sacred for publication.]

how our army 'remember the Sabpath day to keep it holy.'

'The battle of Palo Alto was fought on Sunday, the Sth day of May.

The American army arrived and took position in front of Monterey on Sunday, the 20th day of September—the battle commenced the next morning.

The battle of Del Norte, New Mexico, was fought on Sunday, the 24th day of January.

The battle of Buena Visia commenced on Sunday, the 21st day of February.

The surrender of the city and castle of Vera Cruz was made to General Scott on Sunday, the 27th day of February.

The battle of Sacramento, Chihushus, was fought on Sunday, the 28th day of March.

The battle of Cerro tordo commenced on Sunday, the 17th day of April.

The battle of Cerro tordo commenced on Sunday, the 17th day of April.

The battle of Cerro tordo commenced on Sunday, the 17th day of April.

The battle of Cerro tordo commenced on Sunday, the 18th day of April.

The battle of Cerro tordo commenced on Sunday, the 18th day of April.

The battle of Cerro tordo commenced on Sunday, the 18th day of April.

The battle of Cerro tordo commenced on Sunday, the 18th day of April.

The battle of Cerro tordo commenced on Sunday, the 18th day of April.

The battle of Cerro tordo commenced on Sunday, the 18th day of April.

The battle of Cerro tordo commenced on Sunday, the 18th day of April.

The battle of Cerro tordo commenced on Sunday, the 18th day of April.

The Wermant Volunteers, ninety in number, under the command of Capt. Kimball, recently edi-

the universal creed of intelligent, and harmonized, and happy Christendom: when men's faith and disaffected, or the ill-informed, their affections will come into more direct contact with heaven's original revelation: and the spirit of [Dr. Cox proceeds to mention]

the whole Bible-and nothing but the Bible enable you in part to account for my excitability

and without reflection.

neither act nor seem.

Rev. Dr. S. H. Cox, Brooklyn.

myself stated our intention of affectionately

heside the altar of the Lord our God, that is before his tubersacle? Josh. xxii. 29. Alas! that Christians should not be content with the church, as it comes from the hand of God! Alas! that they should build one 'beside' it! If the idea of schism—of the building of a schismatic or sectarian altar—an altar to come in competition with the altar of the universal brotherhood—were so deeply abhorrent under the old dispensation, how amazing, that the like idea should be welcome under the new!

But the sectaries will say: 'If we do not collect and organize our church by voting in members, how shall we know who are its members, how shall we know who are its members, how shall we know who they are?' I answer, that the Saviour has given a rule whereby to distinguish the members of his church from the men of the world—a rule too, which is far better—a guide which is far safer, than that on which you rely. It is this: 'Ye shall know them by their fruits.' I am not of the number of those, who think it important to know who are Baptists, and who are Methodists, and who are Presbyterinus, &c. Such poor knowledge is not worth going one step after. I readily admit, if it be indispensable to know who are Baptists, and who are Methodists, and who are Presbyterinus and the present of the view taken of it in this country, to when the respective the Scriptures condemn it. 2 Because It damages the calm discussion of the question at almages the calm discussion of the question at suc; if the others against whose institutions it is leveled, quite impossible. You will not, for a moment, think that I would press upon you the relinquishment of to long of a singuishment of the maintended to confer great to lessing on humanity. But let not ecclesiastical, and wome

ter, or the date of the New-Lord hoping, which it appeared. I cannot help hoping, deed the letter is yours, that it appeared in her was written in August, before or

ountries (and ourselves too) were not respon

Torquay, Dec 24th, 1846.

REFORMATORY.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH -- WHAT IS IT !

We have received a pamphlet, entitled 'Abstrac

of the Argument in the Public Discussion of the

Question, Are the Christians of a given Commu

nity the Church of such Community?' made by

GERRIT SWITH, in Hamilton, N. Y. April 12th, 13th

14th, 1847.' As a specimen of its spirit and reason-

Alas, that men should regard the church as

Alas, that men should regard the church as of human, instead of divine constitution! Alas, that they should claim the right of voting in and voting out of it! Alas the folly, the madness, which claims, that a member of Christ's family may not, cannot, come into Christ's family—into Christ's church—unless he be voted in by men! A child, born into the world, last night, in one of the families of this cillenge heavens, by the very first of

lies of this village, becomes, by the very fact of his birth, a member of it. It is not necessary to take the vote, and obtain the consent of the family, ere he can become a member of it. Moreover, he

ere he can become a member of it. Moreover, he is entitled to the provisions of his father's house, simply because it is his father's house. So too, when a little child is born into the Saviour's family (and every one born into it is a little child, Luke

(and every one born into it is a little child, Luke xviii. 17,) the new-comer is not obliged to ask his fellows, whether he may be reckoned as a member of the Saviour's family. The Christian chains his place among God's children for the sole reason, that he is a Christian: and he has no right to con-

that he is a Christian: and he has no right to con-sent, that it should turn on the votes of his fellow-men, whether he get his place. His title-deed to the privileges and blessings of Christ's church—of Christ's family—comes not from man; but from

Christ himself.

God forbid, said those tribes of Israel, whom their brethren accused of schism—' God forbid, that we should rebel against the Lord, and turn this day from following the Lord, to build an altar

heside the altar of the Lord our God, that is before

his tabernacle.' Josh. xxii. 29. Ains! that Chris

step after. I readily admit, if it be indispensable to know who are Baptists, and who are Method-ists, and who are Presbyterians, &c., that, in such

case, it is indispensable to have church rolls of names:—but, I insist that, for the purpose of ascer-taining who are members of the church of Jesus

Christ, such rolls are not only worthless, but un-speakably worse than worthless. None are mem-bers of his church, but those whose heart and

lives bear witness that they are; and if your church rolls say, that any others are, and also imply that

church, then do these rolls say and imply false-hoods. Who would act so absurdly, as to go to the records of the temperance society, to learn who of his neighbors are sober men, and who are

who should go to the church records to ascertain

who of his neighbors are Christians, and who are not? The sectaries, nevertheless, contend, that

the visibility of the church consists more definitely

and more extensively than in any thing else, in the technical profession of religion, and in the roll of church names. In neither of these, however, does

church names. In neither of these, however, does it consist at all—but, alone, in the purity and holiness of the church. A worldly and gay gentleman once told me, that Mr.—, and Mr. were his favorite ministers. 'Fine fellows,' said he, 'you might be with them a formight, without once suspecting that they are ministers!' The enrolment of their names, as ministers of Jesus Christ, could afford no evidence that they were such, whilst their lives contradicted it. This distinction of a visible and an invisible earthly church, which is so universally taken, is no permicious as

which is so universally taken, is as perticious as false. What is more directly and powerfully adapt-

ed to lower the standard of piety, and, indeed, to efface all piety, than the prevailing delusion, that there may be a church on earth, which is a true church of Jesus Christ, and which, nevertheless, has no visibility, unless it be that, which is claimed, unjustly claimed, for it, in virtue of its forms, and

records, and rolls? An earthly church, which is

invisible, is not a church of Jesus Christ. It is recorded of the Saviour, Mark vii. 24, that he

could not be hid.' No more can the purity and holiness of a church of Christ. His disciples are, as he himself teaches—not are to be—but are, the light of the world and the salt of the earth.'

tarianism its chief prop. Men will soon stop mak-

creed? and this, too, what fallible men are pleased

our convictions, and met our approbation, a year ago, may not now. But the Bible, we can never

out-grow. There can be no increase of our piety, which will rise above its perfect holiness. There can be no increase of our wisdom, to which its

harsh and jarring discords have died away into

WAR AND THE SABBATH.

WAR AND THE SABBATH.

"A Most Holy War."—In a public discussion in this village last winter, "one of our principal men" declared, in all seriousness, apparently, that the war with Mexico was 'the most holy war on record!"
This seems to be the opinion of our commanders in Mexico; for most of the battles have been fought on the day consecrated to purposes of worship, and deeds of charity and mercy. Sunday is a favorite fighting day, and the following list of battles shows how our army 'remember the Sabpath day to keep it holy."

Tr The Vermont Volunteers, ninety in number, under the command of Capt. Kimball, recently editor of the Woodstock Age, marched into Concord on Sunday afternoon, and left on Monday for Mexico and the Halls of the Montezumas.

-should be the creed of every church,

It is in the light, and by

ho are Christians, are not members of his

ing, we present the following extracts :--

No. 25 Corsent

No. 25 Consuit.

The Unifed States Government to Slavay, in the Unifed States Government to Slavay, in organ and objects: compiled from Official and other uniferties of the Unifed Sponner on the Unconstitute Review of Lysander Sponner on the Unconstitute aity of Slavery, by Wendell Phillips, 20 cm.

Mr. Spooner's Work, new edition, 25 cm.

Christian Non-Resistance Illustrated and Defended by Adiu Ballou, 37 cts

The Church as it is, by P. Pillsbury, 15 cm.

Parker's Sermons of the Dangerons Classe, and the Perishing Classes—of Merchants, &c. 12 and 6 cts.

Books on the Water Cure, by De. 30.

Books on the Water Cure, by Dr. Shew, Mrs. Shev.
Dr. Balbimie, Dr. Gullie, and others Books on the Water Cure, by Dr. Shew, Mr. Shew, Dr. Balbimie, Dr. Gullie, and others.

Water-Cure Journal, by Dr. Shew, published was mouthly, at \$1 per annum.

Fowler's Works complete on Phrenology, Physiol.

ogy, &c.
Fowler's Phrenological Journal, published noshing \$1 per annum. Booksellers and Agents will be supplied with the Booksellers and Agents will be supplied with the above at wholesale prices.

B. M. has, in addition to the above, a large state of valuable Anti-Slavery Books, of an older due, which he offers at a discount of 20 per tent. from the original prices, such as

George Thompson's Letters and Addresses when in America.

George Thompson's Lectures on British Isda, Sea, Miss A. E. Grimke's Letters to Miss Beeler, Sea, Miss S. M. Grimke's Letters on Equality of

the Sexes,
Rankin's Letters on American Siavery,
and a variety of others at the same rate.
June 11.

ISAAC CALDWELL'S Genteel Boarding House.

Removed from No. 20 Butalph-street, to No. 12 Ed. knap-street, near Cambridge-street. C. would respectfully inform the public, that is

C. would respectfully inform the public, that he has fitted up and opened his house to accommend the with Board and Lodging those who may fine him with their patronage. He respectfully solicits a share. No pains will be spared to render it is every way a pleasant and agreeable house. Teres not erate.

April 16 HITCHCOCK & HOLT.

DENTISTS. Corner of Court and Stoddard-streets, Boston

Corner of Court and Stoddard-streets, Boston.

P. HITCHCOCK has resumed his preferance be found, and is now associated with Dr. Holi, who is so favorably known as an excellent operate. During the absence of Dr. H. he has visited the dratists in Europe, and has acquired all the improvements which are so successfully precised by them. In addition to his tour to Europe, and the extension practice which has had, Dr. H. takes great pleasure in stating that, with the aid of his associate, his ure in stating that, with the aid of his associantal establishment is not to be surpassed in Europe or America, thereby rendering it as el-ject to all wishing the services of a Deatist, to via their office.

TO BE LET IN CHELSEA. ONE half of a house, or one or more rooms in the same, on Shurtleff street, a few minutes with from the ferry, and near the Salem torapide. For terms, &c., which are reasonable, inquire of HENRY CARPENTER.

The British colonies throughout the world occupy

the 21st, directly from the Cherokee county, in the vicinity of Shelby, where the late dreadful case of poisoning happened, informs us that the wedding ting a small burn: if there is life, a blister is always party were probably poisoned by accident, the proprietor of the house having given arsenic in the place of salarratus to make the cakes, pastry, &c.

While the bells of the other churches in Ports mouth, N. H., were pealing merry notes of rejoic-ing over the glorious destruction of human life at Vera Cruz, the bell of the Unitarian Church alone

The annual value of the manufactures of England

The Calculating Negro.—This extraordinary boy, of whom such wonderful accounts have been published in the newspapers, is now in this city. We have seen his powers of calculation tested, and find all the accounts of them verified. The exhibition of this singular faculty excites the greatest actorishment. It appears like something miraculous. It fully realizes all that we have ever heard or read of

Twenty-three negroes escaped form their masters, in Kentucky, a few days since. A reward o \$3025 is offered for their arrest.

engines of a novel construction, which are to en

Major James O. Law, former mayor of Baltimordied on Sunday of disease contracted by attention emigrants.

The Oregon ran from Stonington to New York i

six hours, one night last week, being the quickest trip ever made between the two ports.

Dr. Ward's Tooth Powder.—The Dentrifice prepared by Dr. G. W. Ward, of Lowell, is attracting much attention. It is strongly recommended by a large number of the Lowell and other physicians, as perfectly safe and highly useful, with valuable medicinal qualities, and is approved by Prof. Silliman and President Hitchcock. Dr. Silliman, writing for an additional supply, for the use of his own family, says: 'I think your preparation superior to any other that I have known, and that it

To prevent Horses being teased by Plies.—Take two or three small handfuls of walnut leaves, upon which throw two or three quarts of cold water; let it infose one night, and poor the whole, next morning, into a kettle, and boil for quarter of an hour; when cold, it is, fit for use. Moisten a sponge with it, and before the horse goes out of the stable, let those parts which are most irritable be smeared over with the liquor. Every 'merciful man' who uses a horse during the hot months, should promote his comfort by this simple measure.

to a defence of woman's rights; the propriety of their using their tongues in public. In days of old, there were mothers in Israel who had a large share in conducting the affairs of the chosen people of God. As to the prohibition of the apostle concerning women's speaking in churches, the lady said they were doubtless ignorant women like all of the sisters of the East. That the fair sex were not wholly excluded from teaching in public, was evident from the apostle's direction in another place how they should decorate themselves on the like occasious. The lady speaker took a glance at woman as she has been, and congratulated the weaker sex that a better day was dawning upon it. Considering the light in which woman had been regarded, we need only marvel that there are not Considering the light in which woman had been regarded, we need only marvel that there are not more specimens of weakness in the sex than there are. It was to be lioped that woman would be soon spiritually disenthralled, and take a higher stand than theologians have accorded her. The lady then proceeded to define religious freedom, which implied disenthralment from the theological fetters. The new steamer Bay State, running from New-York to Fall River, is 1600 tons burthen, and cost \$200,000. She is 300 feet long and 14 feet deep. Her cylinder as 76 inches in diameter, with 12 feet stroke.

As a train of cars loaded with live stock was pas

Oswego, gave way as an engine was passing over it, one day last week, and the engineer and fireman were Emancipation .- Forty-nine emancipated slave

Singular Coincidence.-The Springfield Gazett

The mercantile shipping of the civilized world

Cheap Travelling .- On Tuesday, omnibusses com-menced running from Battersea to Hoxton, convey

ing passengers the entire distance, about nine miles for 6d. Steamers were also running from London Bridge to the West end for one half-penny.—Globe chenes and Russians subsequently took possession of the village of Cassaban, and fortified it. In the meanwhile, the Circassian chiefs were not idle; they collected together, it is said, 50,000 men, and swear-

an area of 2,119,708 square miles, with a total population of 107,708,323. Their exports and imports amount to £55,533,500 sterling, and they possess ing by the name of Allah not to spare a single soul, they arrived on the 27th of January before Cassaban.

A learned Belgian, M. Maindel, has recently dis

was dumb. The Committee refused its appropriation to such a purpose. A noble example.

Horrible.—Mr. Robert Meidren, an old and respectable citizen reaiding near Deerfield, O., met his death in the following horrible manner: He had been engaged on his farm in burning brosh and trees; a tree, that had been fired, fell across his thighs, holding him fast. And there he was held in the price from Albany to New-York being only fifty

Expenses, &c .- The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald estimates the total loss of the Negro Election and Row.—The colored population of New London County, Conn., assembled on the 11th ult, at their usual place of holding their annual United States, from the commencement of the war with Mexico up to this time, at 3,010 killed and wounded, 2,500 died from the climate. The Mexican loss is set down at 10,000. The United States election of Governor and Lieut. Governor, at a tavern on the road leading from Norwich to New London. Here they were assaulted by a gang of row-dies from Norwich, who put the entire negro collec-tion to rout, breaking up the meeting, and attacking have lost two vessels of war, equivalent to \$2,000, 000 The aggregate expenses, up to this date, he places at \$50,000,000. These are the losses. The gains, so far, have been confined to newspaper publishers, who have made a considerable amount of

in New Orleans boasts that while the Mississippi Volunteers were in that city, he realized a profit of \$750 from three female slaves who were compelled to receive their private visits! Such facts as these should make the ears of virtuous and Christian little girl in that city died on Monday evening from over-exertion in 'jumping the rope.' It seems there over-exertion in 'jumping the rope.' It seems there was a trial of skill going on with a party as to who could jump the longest without resting. The deceased, flushed with a desire to excel, took the rope, and sprang lightly over it for some minutes, and, though her companions begged her to stop, continued until she sank to the ground and expired.

Union of Papers .- The Independent Democra

On the 4th of April, one of those dreadful fires which are the curse of Turkey, broke out in Bucharest, the espital of Wallachia. It was blowing a violent south-east wind at the time, and the fire after raging most intensely for 24 hours ceased for want of fuel, having consumed in its progress upwards of 2000 houses and 27 public establishments.

The less of property in this progress was because

Tribute to Lord Morpeth.—The lucrative post of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—worth £20,000 per annun, now vacant by the death of the Earl of Besserough,—with outsit and appurtenances, is said to have been placed within the acceptance of Lord

own family, says: 'I think your preparation superior to any other that 'have known, and that it combines all the materials and properties that can be desired.' To prevent Horses being teased by Flies .- Take

ing from Westfield to Springfield, on Thursday, the door of one of the cars swung open, and two larg oxen tumbled headlong down the embankment breaking off cach a horn, and receiving some sever

A bridge on the Oswego and Ithaca Railroad, new

Emancipation.—Forty-nine emancipated slaves passed through Washington, Pa., on their way to Ohio, recently. They had been the property of Mr. Cochrane, of Hampshire county, Va., who gave them \$500 with which to emigrate. The slaves were well equipped for travelling, and had a four-horse wagon, &c.

ments. The larger particular interest in the world, theological science almost a dead letter in the world, theological science having taken its place; which led the community to rest in forms and ceremonies, from which they should be emancipated. The lady furthermore in performing on the telegraph wires. After making paid a warm compliment to sundry distinguished all kinds of signs, it melted the wires and burnt the table in the office at Wilmington.

gelicals. The discourse, though radical, was replete with beautiful, philanthropic, and religious senti-ment, and evinced a heart warm with love to God says that a man was sentenced to the House of Cor-rection in that town, by Judge Wells, on Thursday, for stealing a watch from the store of Jonathan Bangs. The same man was sent to the State Prison 16 years ago, for stealing the same watch from the same nail in the same store belonging to the same thinker in the sense usually received, as not a free-thinker in the sense usually received, although she thinks and speaks freely. It is not religion or the Bible at which her attacks are aimed, but at what she considers the spurious coin afloat in the world, under the name of Theology.

The closing of the meeting manifested a non-

of the French line of steamers, was to leave Hayre on the first trip to New-York, on Monday last, 31st uit. The names of the four steamers have been changed from French to American, and called the Missouri, New-York, Philadelphia, and Union. They are to run every forlnight.—True Sun. An Honorable Deed .- The Hartford Central Ass

ciation of Congregational Ministers, at their annual meeting held at Bristol on the 1st inst., did themselves the honor to appoint Rev. J. W. C. Pennington, a colored man and the pastor of the colored Churca (Congregational) in this city, Moderator for the ensuing year.—Charter Oak.

ry. The recent revenge of their brave chief mil, for a piece of Russian treachery, was terri-He was induced to send 1200 Circussians to amounts to about 8,000,000 tons; which is worth, new and old, \$30 per ton; and netts, clear of expenses, interest and insurance, 10 per cent. or \$24,000,000 per annum. The appropriation to the British Narsy, for the current year, is \$33,620,200!!! Is not that 'a scrap of curious information?'

first with every demonstration of friendship, but the false Achenes, aided by a mounted regiment of Cossachs, fell upon their countrymen on the night of the 13th of January, and cut them off nearly to a man; only a few escaped to carry the sad tidings of this diabolical act of deceit to Schamil. The Achenes and Residue of the same three same and the same

Early the next morning, they carried the forts, and dreadful scenes of massacre ensued; none were spared—men, women, children, Russians, Achens, all were passed to the edge of the sword; and when the sun of the 28th set, 5000 human beings had the sun of the 28th set, 5000 human beings had the sun of the 28th set, 5000 human beings had the sun of the 28th set, 5000 human beings had the sun of the 28th set, 5000 human beings had the sun of the sun o

Dr. A. C. Denson (says the Galveston News of the 21st.) directly from the Cherokee county, in the

place of salaratus to make the cakes, pastry, xc. Dr. James H. Starr, of Nacogdoches, was sent for, who has written a letter stating that seventeen out of the fifty-four poisoned, had died about the Istinst. Our informant learns that six others have since died, and that fifteen or twenty more are considered in a very dangerous situation.—N. O. Delta.

Horrible .- Mr. Robert Meldron, an old and re-

thighs, holding him fast. And there he was held in that iron vice, with no human ear to hear his shricks, nor hand to help, yet the flames crawling slowly to his side, first warming, then blistering, and finally seizing the vitals. When discovered, he was nearly consumed, and it was difficult to recognize in the corn this year in the State of New Jersey, exceeds that of last year by 100,000 acres, which ought to yield 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 bushels.

pocket money by their extras.

wonderful instances of mathematical intuition.

The boy is about twenty years old, and, in regard to every thing but mathematics, he seems almost idiotic. He has no idea of the other sciences — Louis-

Are made Daniel Dambert.—Mrs. Elizabeth Armitage is exhibiting herself in London. Her dimensions 85 inches round the hips, her bust 72, her waist 47, her arm and the calf of her leg each 22 1-2. This full blown lady walks easily, though she weights 445 lbs. Her health is good, and her size the growth of pure healthy flesh. Her age is 29. It is supposed her increase has not yet terminated. The Great Western Company are about to sure greater steadiness to locomotion, and travel at a speed equal to eighty-four miles an hour.

Female Legislators.—Two ladies are members of the Prussian: Diet, and have a right to take their scale and vote among the nobles. They are the Sagan Talleyrand, formerly Duchess of Dino, and the Countess of Kielmansegge. These ladies have only availed themselves of their rights by proxies.

Six new churches, says the 'Builder,' have been erected in Granada, West Indies, since 1838. The Roman Catholic Bishop of the Island says:—The poor negroes carried the stones of which some of them were built, from one to seven miles upon their them were built, from one to seven miles upon their days. The hands of the second wife. The Assembly however, on restoring him, did not sance. Assembly, however, on restoring him, did not sanc-tion the act for which he had been suspended.

Hon. Abbot Lawrence has made a magnificent do-nation to Harvard College of \$50,000, for establish-ing professorships and the means for the practical application of science to the prosecution of the use-ful arts—i. c. to educate young men practically in Surreying, Mining, including Mettalurgy and me-chanics generally.

The strength of the English war force is 30,000 cavalry, 180,000 infantry, 14,000 artillery, 30,000 marines, and 100,000 militia. In all, 354,000.

April 16 2 mos

WILLIAM C. NELL. COPYIST, ACCOUNTANT AND COLLECTOR

DARTICULAR attention given to preparing forms of Agreements, Deeds, Mortgages, &c., ou. ducting Correspondence, and any other department of Writing.

Orders left at 21 Cornhill, up stairs, or at his office of Wm. I. Bowditch, Eeq., 8 Barrislers Ball will meet with prompt attention.

March, 1847.

Abdominal Supporters. NEW-ENGLAND TRUSS MANUFACTORY. JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER

ONTINUES to manufacture all the various sport proved TRUSSES at his old stand, No. 36 Washington street, opposite No. 264, entranc in Temple Avenue, Boston, where he has been for the last ten years—and his residence and business leng both in the same building, he can be seen at lens nearly the whole of the time, day or evening. He has more room and better conveniences for the Trus business than any other person engaged in it in this

business than any other person engaged in it in the city or any other.

ALSO—Abdominal Supporters, for Prolapus Uteri; Trusses for Prolapus Un; Suspenser Esp. Knee Caps, Back Boards, Steeled Shees for offein ed feet; Trusses repaired at one hour's notice, and often times made to answer as well as new. The subscriber having worm a Truss himself for the lattwenty-five years, and fitted so many for the last trayears, feels confident in being able to suit all these that was recome to him.

Convex Spiral Trusses, Dr. Chase's Trusses, for merly sold by Dr. Leech; Trusses of galvanine netal that will not rust, having wooden and copper pass, Read's Spiral Truss; Rundell's do; Saines's Bill. and Socket; Sherman's Ball and Socket; Sherman's patent French do; Bateman's do, double and single Stone's Trusses: Also, Trusses for Childra, di sizes. Marah's Truss; Dr. Hull's do; Thompsa's Ratchet do, and the Shaker's Rocking Trus be had at this establishment. Whispering Tutes and

be had at this establishment. Wangstone the Ear Trumpets, that will enable a person to content low with one that is bard of bearing.

All Ladies in want of Abdominal Supporten, or Trussee, waited on by his wife, Mrs. CAROLINE D. FOSTER, who has had ten years experience in the CERTIFICATES.

From Dr. John C. Warren, of Boston Having had occasion to observe, that some perse flicted with Hernia, have suffered much from want of skilful workmen in accommodating Trust want of skilfol workmen in accommodating flucto the peculiarities of their cases, I have takes pair to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Jost to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation dis work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquisited with the manufacture of these instruments and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called upon to reconnect him to my professional brethren, and to the public manufacture of the public accommodating them to my professional brethren, and to the public myself called upon to regard to their wants in regard to them. him to my professional brethren, and to the pur-as a person well fitted to their wants in regard to the important articles. JOHN C. WARREN, M.D.

From Dr Robbins, Rozbury.
Since the death o. Mr. John Beath, I have used, P. Foster of Boston.

P. G. ROBBINS, M. D.

From Dr. Green, Boston I have sent many persons to be fitted with I'm and Abdominal Supporters, by James F. Fester, si he has uniformly given full satisfaction in their spp cation.

The benefit of such instruments is often lest onsequence of their imperfect construction, and no neglect in properly fitting them; on this account, am in the habit of sending patients to Mr. Fester, one fidently believing that he will give them a good arisele, and see that they are well fitted.

H. B. C. GREENE, M. D.

Boston, April 27, 1847.

The undersigned is familiar with the ability of Mr.

F. Foster, 10 J. F. Foster, to manufacture Trusses, the kinds of supporters and other apparais retainvalids, and fully believes that the character work will favorably compare with that of other I. V. C. SMITE J. V. C. SMI

AGENTS FOR THE LIBERATOR NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—Leonard Chase, Miljord VERMOST.—Rowland T. Robinson, Navia Forti

MASSACHUSETTS. - Milton Bonney, Lorelli-R&

MASSACHUSETTS.—Milton Bonney, Logaliyan Massachusetts.

Adams, Fall River;—Isaac Austin, Manacidi;
Adams, Fall River;—Isaac Austin, Manacidi;
Elias Richarda, Weymonth,—George W. Besul;
Northampton; John Levy, Merrimath
RHODE-ISLAND.—Amarancy Paine,
William Adams, Paictucket.
NEW YORK.—S. H. Gay, New York City; instant New York.—S. H. Gay, New York City; instanted of the Common McClinton, New York City; instanted of the City; instanted of the Common McClinton, New York City; instanted of the City City City City, New York City; instanted of the City City City, New York City, Instanted of the

WM. L VO

REFU

This fams ton, 'out-had At the At Slavery Co. The Souther should wet proposition. Mr. Wen men mad e ute book, p. James K. I Daniel Won to style by a Southeing at Cham

ALT

AT THE AL

ROBER'

IJ All ret

relating to to to be directe

vance; or \$

dollars, if pa

TADVE

GRAY LORIN

WENDELL I

of Massach God that M Garrison gainst the vasion and fernal purp Southern Sour victoric rapine, &c traitors to t So much Rev!!! T the raising on the que sive measu moval of s ted States purpose, in A resolum. Phillip slavery to States so

tion that it particularl clining star the supren the revivin and other Here is go further The Ne description land Anti it seems the ticipated, the humanity, ciples. representa ted Script

An ex-cl

must have pious mot gentler se sphere mounted vehement becoming were in b gated. T mona in t and vulga black man it, that co uity of moonshin scene, a g tender so gratified,

U The Bo by that m most grad bond, Do 'It is re true nobil to the ca-aye! one perhuman

question which, we not other and sym this, that day, and be doing of doing-He will I what he ers—the human his be for the South the South and up try or cotack uponick Dougles Dougles on the double was the control of the control of

Truly ed by th ocrite, w kick. I not sufficiency the beas boon, the beas boon, the in the coordinate of the blackgued on, yet the min the writh harman despication an imp

Of the conductive transfer of the try and involving to the the tation terfer policy ride frings of the transfer of the transfe